



T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1737.



**B**EFORE we begin our *Journal* of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of the last SESSION of PARLIAMENT, we shall give our Readers the following Protest, *viz.*

*The LORDS PROTEST*

*On the Motion to Address his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* per Ann. on the Prince of Wales.*

*Die Martis 25 Februarii 1736.*

**T**HE House being moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express the just Sense of this House, of his Majesty's great Goodness and tender Regard for the lasting Welfare and Happiness of his People, in the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*; and as this House cannot omit any Opportunity of shewing their Zeal and Regard for his Majesty's Honour, and the Prosperity of his Family, humbly to beseech his Majesty, That in Consideration of the high Rank and Dignity of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince

and Princess of *Wales*, and their many eminent Virtues and Merits, he would be graciously pleased to settle 100,000*l.* a Year on the Prince of *Wales*, out of the Revenues cheerfully granted to his Majesty (for the Expences of his Civil Government, and better supporting the Dignity of the Crown, and for enabling his Majesty to make an honourable Provision for his Family) in the same Manner his Majesty enjoy'd it before his happy Accession to the Throne: And also humbly to beseech his Majesty, to settle the like Jointure on her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, as her Majesty had, when she was Princess of *Wales*; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will be ready to do every Thing on their Part, to perform the same, as nothing will more conduce to the strengthening of his Majesty's Government, than honourably supporting the Dignity of their Royal Highnesses, from whom we hope to see a numerous Issue, to deliver down the Blessings of his Majesty's Reign to the latest Posterity.

The Duke of *Newcastle*, by his Majesty's Command, made the like  
N<sup>a</sup> Sig-

Signification to the House of the Message sent by his Majesty in Writing to the Prince of *Wales*, and of the Report of his Royal Highness's verbal Answer, as is printed in the Votes of the House of Commons of the 22d Instant. (*See the next Page.*) A

And the same being read by the Lord Chancellor,

After long Debate upon the foregoing Motion,

The Question was put, Whether such an Address shall be presented to his Majesty?

It was resolv'd in the Negative.

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*Dissentient.*

1. Because that this House has an undoubted Right to offer, in an humble Address to his Majesty, their Sense, upon all Subjects in which this House shall conceive that the Honour and Interest of the Nation are concerned.

2. Because the Honour and Interest of the Nation, Crown, and Royal Family, can be concerned in nothing more, than in having a due and independent Provision made for the First-born Son, and Heir apparent to the Crown.

3. Because, in the late King's Reign, 100,000 *l.* a Year, clear of all Deductions whatsoever, was settled upon his present Majesty when Prince of *Wales*, out of a Civil List not exceeding 700,000 *l.* a Year.

4. Because his present Majesty had granted him by Parliament, several Funds to compose a Civil List of 800,000 *l.* a Year, which we have very good Reason to believe bring in at least 900,000 *l.* and are more likely to increase than to diminish.

5. Because out of this extraordinary and growing Civil List, we humbly conceive his Majesty may be able to make an honourable Provision for the rest of his Royal Family, without any Necessity of lessening that Revenue which, in his own

Case, when he was Prince of *Wales*, the Wisdom of Parliament adjudged to be a proper Maintenance for the First-born Son, and Heir apparent of the Crown.

6. Because it is the undoubted Right of Parliament to explain the Intention of their own Acts, and to offer their Advice in Pursuance thereof. And tho', in the inferior Courts of *Westminster-hall*, the Judges can only consider an Act of Parliament according to the Letter and express Words of the Act, the Parliament itself may proceed in a higher Way, by declaring what was their Sense in passing it, and on what Grounds, especially in a Matter recent, and within the Memory of many in the House, as well as out of it.

7. Because there were many obvious and good Reasons, why the Sum of 100,000 *l.* per Annum for the Prince, was not specified in the Act passed at that Time, particularly his being a Minor, and unmarried. But we do apprehend, that it is obvious, that the Parliament would not have granted to his Majesty so great a Revenue above that of the late King, but with an Intention that 100,000 *l.* a Year should at a proper Time be settled on the Prince, in the same Manner as it was enjoyed by his Royal Father when he was Prince of *Wales*: And his Royal Highness being now thirty Years old, and most happily married, we apprehend it can no longer be delayed, without Prejudice to the Honour of the Family, the Right of the Prince, and Intention of the Parliament. And as in many Cases the Crown is known to stand as Trustee for the Publick, upon Grants in Parliament; so we humbly conceive, that in this Case, according to the Intention of Parliament, the Crown stands as Trustee for the Prince, for the aforesaid Sum.

8. Because we do conceive, that the present Princess of *Wales* ought



to have the like Jointure that her present Majesty had when she was Princess of *Wales*, and that it would be for the Honour of the Crown, that no Distinction whatsoever should be made between Persons of equal Rank and Dignity.

9. Because we apprehend, that it has always been the Policy of this Country, and Care of Parliament, that a suitable Provision, independent of the Crown, should be made for the Heir Apparent, that by shewing him early the Ease and Dignity of Independence, he may learn by his own Experience, how a great and free People should be govern'd. And as we are convinc'd in our Consciences, that if this Question had been pass'd in the Affirmative, it would have prevented all future Uneasiness that may unhappily rise upon this Subject, by removing the Cause of such Uneasiness, and giving his Royal Highness what we apprehend to be his Right; we make use of the Privileges inherent in Members of this House, to clear ourselves to all Posterity from being concerned in laying it aside.

10. Lastly, We thought it more incumbent upon us to insist upon this Motion, for the sake of this Royal Family, under which alone we are fully convinced we can live *Free*, and under the Royal Family we are fully determined we *will live Free*.

Winchelsea	Cardigan	Weymouth
Nottingham	Marlborough	Batburst
Berkshire	Carteret	Coventry
Cibham	Bridgewater	Ker
Chesterfield	Bedford	Suffolk

*His Majesty's Message to the Prince of Wales, by the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Dukes of Richmond, Argyle, Newcastle, Earls of Pembroke, Scarborough, and Lord Harrington; which being in Writing, was as follows, viz.*

**H**IS Majesty has commanded us to acquaint your Royal High-

ness, in his Name, That, upon your Royal Highness's Marriage, he immediately took into his Royal Consideration the settling a proper Jointure upon the Princess of *Wales*; but his sudden going abroad, and his late Indisposition since his Return, had hitherto retarded the Execution of these his gracious Intentions; from which short Delay his Majesty did not apprehend any Inconveniencies could arise, especially since no Application had, in any Manner been made to him upon this Subject by your Royal Highness: And that his Majesty hath now given Orders for settling a Jointure upon the Princess of *Wales*, as far as he is enabled by Law, suitable to her high Rank and Dignity; which he will, in proper Time, lay before his Parliament, in order to be rendered certain and effectual, for the Benefit of her Royal Highness.

The King has further commanded us to acquaint your Royal Highness that, although your Royal Highness has not thought fit, by any Application to his Majesty, to desire that your Allowance of Fifty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, which is now paid you by monthly Payments, at the Choice of your Royal Highness, preferably to quarterly Payments, might, by his Majesty's further Grace and Favour, be rendered less precarious. His Majesty, to prevent the bad Consequences, which, he apprehends, may follow from the undutiful Measures, which, his Majesty is informed, your Royal Highness has been advised to pursue, will grant to your Royal Highness, for his Majesty's Life, the said Fifty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, to be issuing out of his Majesty's Civil List Revenues, over and above your Royal Highness's Revenues arising from the Duchy of *Cornwall*; which his Majesty thinks a very competent Allowance, considering his numerous Issue, and the great Expences which do and

must necessarily attend an honourable Provision for his whole Royal Family.

And to this Message his Royal Highness the Prince returned a verbal Answer, which, according to the best Recollection and Remembrance of the Lords, was in Substance as follows, *viz.*

That his Royal Highness desired the Lords to lay him, with all Humility, at his Majesty's Feet; and to assure his Majesty, that he had, and ever should retain the utmost Duty for his Royal Person; that his Royal Highness was very thankful for any Instance of his Majesty's Goodness

to him, or the Princess, and particularly for his Majesty's gracious Intention of settling a Jointure upon her Royal Highness; but that, as to the Message, the Affair was now out of his Hands, and therefore he could give no Answer to it.

After which, his Royal Highness used many dutiful Expressions, towards his Majesty, and then added, 'Indeed my Lords, it is in other Hands; I am sorry for it.' Or to Effect.

His Royal Highness concluded with earnestly desiring the Lords, to represent his Answer to his Majesty in the most respectful and dutiful Manner.

### JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of the *last Session* of PARLIAMENT, being the *third* of the present PARLIAMENT.

**I**N our *Magazine* for Feb. last, (see p. 104, 105.) we gave his Majesty's Speech, as delivered by the Lord High Chancellor, one of the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, at the Opening of the Session, with the Address of both Houses, and his Majesty's Answer to each. As these Addresses were agreed to without any Debate or Division, the first remarkable Affair that happened in either House, was on *Thursday* the 10<sup>th</sup> of *February*, in the House of L—ds, when that House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House for taking his Majesty's Speech into Consideration; upon which Occasion there was not properly any formed Debate upon any one Point, and therefore we shall give the Heads of some of the most remarkable Speeches that were made.

The L—d D—r having taken the Chair, the Lord C—r stood up and spoke to the following Effect, *viz.*

My Lords, his Majesty in his Speech delivered to us by his Com-

missioners, most justly took Notice of the many Riots and Tumults that have lately happened in this Kingdom; and as his Majesty most wisely thought it an Affair of such Consequence as to deserve being mentioned by him to his Parliament, I expected that this House would have immediately resolved upon taking that Part of his Majesty's Speech into Consideration; but as a Motion for that Purpose would have come more properly from some other Lords, I delayed for some Days taking Notice of it, or making any Motion for our taking that Affair into our Consideration. This, my Lords, was my Reason for allowing some of the first Days of the Session to pass over without taking the least Notice of what his Majesty had so wisely and so necessarily mentioned in his Speech; but upon finding no Step made towards it by any other Lord, as I thought it an Affair which ought not to be delayed, I took the Liberty to move your Lordships for the Committee you are now in; and as I moved for your going into this Com-



Committee, I think it incumbent upon me now to explain what I meant or intended by my Motion.

Tho' none of the Riots or Tumults that have lately happened in this Kingdom seem to have been aimed directly against the Government, yet, my Lords, it must be granted that no such Thing can happen in any Country, in which the Government is not some Way concerned; for as the Peace and Quiet of the People are disturbed by such tumultuous Assemblies, and as it is the Business of every Government to preserve the Peace and Quiet of the People, therefore wherever any such Thing happens, the Government ought to look upon itself as deeply concerned; and if we consider what mighty Consequences have arisen from very small Beginnings, if we consider how often Governments have been overturned by Tumults which at first seemed insignificant, which seemed no Way intended for any such End, we must conclude, that not only our Government, but our present Establishment, and even our happy Constitution, are concerned in the Riots which have lately happened in several Parts of this Kingdom. For this Reason it is the Duty of this House, as being the King's chief Council, not to let such Riots and Tumults pass over unobserved, but to enquire narrowly into them, in order to discover their true Causes, and to provide an effectual and a legal Remedy. I say, my Lords, a legal Remedy; for if the Law should lose its Force, if it should become necessary upon all Occasions to make use of a military Force for preserving the Peace of the Kingdom, our Constitution would be at an End, we could not then be said to be under a civil but a military Government.

Of all the late Tumults the first I shall take Notice of are those which have happened in the West on Account of the Turnpikes. Why

Turnpikes should occasion Disturbances in that Part of the Country more than in any other, is what I shall not at present pretend to account for; but these Disturbances were such, it seems, that for quelling them it became necessary to employ a military Force, which I am very much surprized at, considering the severe Law your Lordships passed some Time since against those who should be concerned in any such. To me it is amazing to see that the civil Power, armed with such a severe Law, should not be able to prevent as well as to quell any such Tumult, without the Assistance of the Gentlemen of our Army; and therefore I am apt to suspect those Tumults proceeded, not from any Want of Power in the civil Magistrate, but from some other Cause, perhaps from some real Injustice or Oppression brought upon poor People by means of those Turnpikes. The People seldom or ever assemble in any riotous or tumultuous Manner unless when they are oppressed, or at least imagine they are oppressed. If the People should be mistaken, and imagine they are oppressed when they are not, it is the Duty of the next Magistrate to endeavour first to correct their Mistake by fair Means and just Reasoning. In common Humanity he is obliged to take this Method, before he has recourse to such Methods as may bring Death and Destruction upon a great Number of his fellow Countrymen, and this Method will generally prevail where they have met with any real Oppression: But when this happens to be the Case, it cannot be expected they will give ear to their Oppressor, nor can the severest Laws, nor the most rigorous Execution of those Laws, always prevent the People's becoming tumultuous; you may shoot them, you may hang them, but till the Oppression is removed or alleviated they will never be quiet, till the greatest

greatest Part of them are destroyed. This is the chief Reason and the chief End of all Parliamentary Enquiries, and this ought to be our chief View in the Enquiry we are now going upon. If we find any Injustice has been done, if we find any of those Tumults have proceeded from Oppression, the only Way to prevent such Tumults in Time to come will be to remove that Oppression, and to punish severely every one of those who have been guilty of it. This is the only humane Method of preventing Riots or Tumults; for I hope none of your Lordships are of Opinion, that any more severe or any larger Powers ought to be granted by Law: You have already, by a late Law, made it Death without Benefit of Clergy, to be concerned in riotously breaking down any Turnpike: You cannot by any Maxims of Government hitherto pursued in this Kingdom, inflict any severer Punishment; and I hope you will not, under Pretence that the civil Magistrate is not able to execute this Law, agree to the erecting a Barrack at every Turnpike, in order that the civil Magistrate may have it in his Power to shoot every Man who presumes to make his Escape from that Punishment, which is provided for him by Law.

As for those Tumults which happened in *Spittle-fields*, and that Neighbourhood, the Government was, I think my Lords, as little concerned in them, as it ever can be in any such. They proceeded entirely from an accidental Quarrel that had happened between the *English* and *Irish* Labourers; and they might have been quelled, and the Ringleaders punished, even tho' we had not had a Regiment of regular Troops in the Kingdom. Then with respect to that most ridiculous Affair that happened in *Westminster-Hall*, it was, 'tis true, a most daring Insult both upon the Government and the Courts

of Justice; but I do not think it can properly be called either a Riot or a Tumult. There was, I believe, but one Person actually concerned in it, and but very few privy to it; and as it answered no End, nor could proceed from any sudden Passion or Resentment, I must think that none but Madmen could have any Hand in it. If we consider the Place where, and the Person before whom this ridiculous Insult was committed, we must conclude that no Man in his right Senses would have been guilty of it, or would have so much as thought of any such impudent and foolish Contrivance; for the noble Lord who presided in that Court, has, I am sure, gained the Affection and Esteem of every Man of Sense in the Kingdom. He is a Magistrate of great Power; but, my Lords, great as it is, his Authority is equal to his Power; for Power and Authority we must always look on as two Things of a very different Nature: Power, the Legislature may give, but Authority it can give no Man. Authority may be acquir'd by Wisdom, by Prudence, by good Conduct and a virtuous Behaviour, but it can be granted by no King, by no Potentate upon Earth. A Man's Power depends upon the Post or the Station he is in, but his Authority can depend upon nothing but the Character he acquires among Mankind; and the more Power a Fool or a Knave is vested with, the more he will be despised, the more generally will he be loaded with Hatred and Reproach.

The Riots and Tumults which proceed from Smuggling are, my Lords, of an old standing, and of a very different Nature; but they are of late become so frequent, and the Smugglers are become so numerous and so audacious, that they deserve our closest Attention. I am afraid some extraordinary Methods must be made use of for suppressing them; but



but the only Way of contriving an effectual Method for that Purpose will be, to enquire into their Causes, and to take such Measures as may be proper for removing those Causes; for in the Body political, as in the Body natural, while the Cause remains, it is impossible to remove the Distemper. Severe Laws against Smuggling, and the most rigorous, the most arbitrary Execution of those Laws, we know by the Example of a neighbouring Kingdom, will never prevail: By such Methods we may irritate, we may destroy the Subject, and at last perhaps bring on a Distemper of a much more dangerous Nature; and I am afraid the Law passed last Year for preventing Smuggling will be found to be a Remedy of such a Nature. If that Law had been passed in that Form and Shape in which it was once put by this House, it would not, in my Opinion have been so extraordinary, nor so dangerous; and, I believe, it would have been much more effectual. We were told by the best Lawyers in *England*, that by that Law, as it was first brought in, and afterwards passed, no Judge in *England* could know how to direct a Jury; and after they had told us so, I must think it was a little odd to turn it out of that Shape we had put it into by their Advice, and pass it in that very Shape in which they told us it could have no Effect.

Upon this Occasion I must observe, my Lords, that even that wicked, that atrocious Riot and Murder committed at *Edinburgh*, proceeded originally from Smuggling; for it was the Execution of a Smuggler that occasioned all that Disorder and Wickedness which afterwards ensued. That Tumult, and the Murder they committed, was, indeed, one of the most extraordinary that ever happened in any Country, and it was, I think, one of the greatest Indignities that was ever put upon an established Government. For this Reason it

highly deserves our Attention, and we ought to look upon it as the more dangerous, and the more to be taken Notice of, because it was carried on with a Sort of Decency and Order; for, as *Germanicus* observed of a Mutiny among the *Roman* Soldiers, it was the more to be dreaded, because it seemed to be attended with no Disorder or Confusion. I am sorry to hear the Government has not yet been able to discover, or at least to apprehend any of the Persons guilty of that barbarous Murder; for where such Numbers were concerned, many of their Names may surely be discovered, and if they are fled from Justice, fly where they will, they ought to be brought back and punished: By our own Power, we may bring them back from our Plantations, and by our Interest, we may be able to bring them back from any foreign Country; for no State in *Europe* will protect such cruel Murderers: A foreign State may perhaps, for political Reasons, give Shelter to the Rebels of a neighbouring Country, but I cannot think any State will refuse to give up such Criminals, when a proper Application is made to them for that Purpose. The Names of the Murderers must be all known in the City of *Edinburgh*, at least the Names of such as have absconded or fled on that Account, and if the Citizens refuse to give an Account of their Names, there may be Methods found for compelling them: They may be threatened with removing the Courts of Justice, as was done in the late Queen's Time, when the Tumult happened there, which occasioned the Execution of Captain *Green*. Upon that Occasion her Majesty, by the Advice of her Council here, wrote a Letter to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, ordering them to signify to the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, that in case any such Tumult ever happened again, the Courts of Justice

tice should all be removed from that City; from whence I must conclude, that the King has a Power to remove them; for if our King had no such Power, I am sure no such Thing would have been threatened by so wise an Administration as we had then the Happiness to have at the Head of our Affairs.

But, my Lords, if the Citizens of *Edinburgh* should obstinately protect or conceal those Murderers, there are Cases in which a City may forfeit her Charter, and become as 'twere *Misericordia Regis*, with respect to her whole Liberties and Franchises. The City of *Cambridge* was declared by Parliament in the Reign of *Richard* the 2d. to have forfeited all her Liberties, on account of an Insult committed by the Citizens upon the University; in consequence of which many of their Privileges were taken from them, and granted to the University: From hence we may see that a City may forfeit her Privileges, and I do not know but the City of *Edinburgh* has already done so; for if it should appear that the Citizens had been generally concerned in that Riot and Murder, if they should protect or conceal the Murderers; or if the Magistrates of that City had, either thro' Fear or Design, connived at the Murder, they might be justly deemed to have forfeited their Charter; and in such a Case I do not know but it may be thought proper to divest them of some of their Privileges, by way of Punishment, and as an Example for other Cities in Time to come.

For this Reason I think, my Lords, we ought to make a particular Inquiry into that Affair, and into the Conduct of the Magistrates upon that Occasion; and this Inquiry is the more necessary, because it does not seem that any full Discovery has yet been made of the Authors of that Riot. This I hope may be obtained by Virtue of the Power and

Authority of Parliament, and when we have discovered the Authors, we may take such Measures as shall be thought most proper for bringing them to condign Punishment. As this Tumult at *Edinburgh* was of the most heinous Nature, and as a very high Indignity was by those Rioters put upon the Crown itself, we ought, in my Opinion, to begin with it; but let us begin where we will, it is incumbent upon us to make some Inquiry into that and the other Riots which have lately happened; for after his Majesty has in his Speech expressly mentioned and complained of those Riots and Tumults, it would look very odd in this House to take no Notice of them, nor make any Attempt for punishing the Authors of those that are passed, as well as endeavouring to prevent any such for the future. Such a Neglect would show a very great Disrespect and a Disregard for the Honour and Interest of our Sovereign, which I am sure every one of your Lordships will endeavour to avoid as much as I can. I shall not at present take upon me to make you any Motion, because I think it will come better from those who have the Honour to be employed in the Administration; and I hope some of them will stand up and move for some Sort of Enquiry into that Affair, or make some Motion tending to that Purpose.

For my own Part, my Lords, in taking Notice of the Affair in the Manner I have already done, I have done my Duty as a Lord of this House; and if nothing further should be done, I shall from what I have said have at least this Advantage, that if I should find myself obliged to oppose any Methods that may hereafter be proposed for preventing such Riots in Time to come, which may very probably be the Case, I hope it will not be thrown in my Teeth that I am a Favourer and an Encourager of such Riots; for from what



what I have now said the contrary will appear: It will appear, I believe, that I am as great an Enemy to Riots as any Man: I am sorry to see them so frequent as they are; but I shall never be for sacrificing the Liberties of the People, in order to prevent their engaging in any riotous Proceedings; because I am sure it may be done by a much more gentle and less expensive Method. A wise and a prudent Conduct, and a constant Pursuit of upright and just Measures, will establish the Authority as well as the Power of the Government; and where Authority is joyned with Power the People will never be tumultuous; but I must observe, and I do it without a Design of offending any Person, that ever since I came into the World, I never saw an Administration that had, in my Opinion, so much Power or so little Authority. I hope some Methods will be taken for establishing among the People in general that Respect and Esteem which they ought to have for their Governors, and which every Administration ought to endeavour, as much as possible, to acquire: I hope proper Methods will be taken for restoring to the Laws of this Kingdom their antient Authority; for if that is not done, if the Lord Chief Justice's Warrant is not of itself of so much Authority as that it may be executed by his Tipstaff in any County of *England*, without any other Assistance than what is provided by the Law, it cannot be said that we are governed by Law, or by the civil Magistrate: If regular Troops should once become necessary for executing the Laws upon every Occasion, it could not then be said, that we are governed by the civil Power, but by the military Sword, which is a Sort of Government I am sure none of your Lordships would desire ever to see established in this Kingdom.

The D—ke of N—tle spoke next,

and after him the L—d H—cke in Substance as follows, *viz.*

My Lords, I agree with the noble Lord, that it is both proper and necessary for this House to take some Notice of the many Riots and Tumults that have lately happened in this Kingdom. In duty to our Country we are obliged to inquire into their original Causes, and to contrive, if possible, some effectual Means for preventing the like in Time to come; and as his Majesty has been so good as to mention them in his Speech to his Parliament, we are from thence bound in Duty to our Sovereign to take Notice of what has been so strongly recommended by him; therefore I make no Doubt but a Motion would have been made for that Purpose by some of those concerned in the Administration, if they had not been prevented by the noble Lord who spoke last; and as his Lordship was pleased to move for our going into this Committee so very early in the Session, I am sure he cannot complain that the Affair was either neglected or too long postponed, by those whose proper Business it was to take Notice of it. That some Sort of Inquiry ought to be made into those Riots I therefore presume to be the Opinion of every Lord in this House; but as they have been of late not only very frequent, but so general that they have in some Manner spread over the whole Kingdom, I must think the Inquiry ought to be as general as the Grievance complained of is general; for surely whatever Remedy may be proposed, whatever Method may be contrived for preventing such Riots in Time to come, that Remedy, or that Method must be general, and therefore the Inquiry ought to be general: A particular Inquiry into the Causes of any one Riot can never point out to us the Causes of any other, nor can it communicate to us any Knowledge or Information which can be of Use

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to us in contriving a general Regulation. Besides, a particular Inquiry into every one of the Riots that has lately happened, would take up so much Time, that it would be impossible for this House to go through it in one Session, were the Session to continue from one End of the Year to the other; and as none but Persons of the lowest Rank had been concerned in any one Riot that has happened, it is below the Dignity of Parliament to enquire particularly into them. For these Reasons I think a general Inquiry is the most proper, and indeed the only one we can go through with; and if the noble Lord will be pleased to move for any such Inquiry, as I seconded his Motion for our going into this Committee, I shall likewise very readily second his Motion for that Inquiry.

As for the real Causes of the several Tumults that have happened, they will best appear when we come to examine into them; but, my Lords, I am already very apt to believe that all the Tumults that have lately happened, proceed from one and the same Cause; I believe they proceed from a Want of Power in the civil Magistrate to prevent or punish, and a too great Liberty in others to mislead the People, and to stir them up to Riot and Disorder. The People, 'tis true, seldom grow mutinous but when they are, or think they are oppressed; but as the People are always jealous of those in Power, and mighty apt to believe every Piece of Scandal or Reproach that is thrown upon them, it is very easy for those who are prompted by their Malice or Revenge, to make the People believe they are oppressed, when there is not the least Ground for any such Insinuation; and while the civil Magistrate has not a sufficient Power to put a stop to such Insinuations, or to punish the Fomenters of Sedition, it will be impossible to prevent Riots, especial-

ly, if the People should imagine or be made to believe, that he had not a Power to punish them for any such Riot. This I take to be the principal Cause of all our late Tumults, this I believe will plainly appear upon a general Inquiry, and when it does appear, it will be easy for the Legislature to supply that Defect in the Power of the civil Magistrate, and to restrain that Liberty which the Sowers of Sedition have lately made so great and so wicked a Use of.

Whatever general Pretences of Oppression have been made by those who have private Ends to serve by doing so, I have never yet heard of any particular Man who could with Justice complain of his being oppressed; nor can it be so much as alledged, I believe, that any particular Oppression gave occasion to any one of the Riots that have happened. Those Tumults in the West were occasioned by the setting up of Turnpikes at Places where all the Gentlemen in the Country, where the Legislature itself, thought they were necessary; but no Turnpike can be set up, nor any publick Regulation made, which will not be inconsistent with the private Interest of some Persons, and if such Persons think they may, they certainly will destroy that which is inconsistent with their private Interest. — The Riots in *Spittlefields* were so far from proceeding from Oppression in any Magistrate, that they proceeded from that which often occasions Oppression, I mean the unlawful and unjust Combination of Journey-men and Labourers, to keep up or inance their Wages. — The atrocious Riot and cruel Murder in the City of *Edinburgh* proceeded from the Crown's reprieving a Man, upon a Representation signed by a great Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, that the Man was unjustly condemned, or at least that the Sentence was too rigorous; and this Reprieve was only for a few Weeks, that



that the Crown might have Time to inquire narrowly into the Case, and to Pardon or Punish according as the Circumstances should appear.—Then as to that Affair in *Westminster-Hall*, I am sorry, my Lords, to hear it so slightly passed over; your Lordships may call it Riot, Tumult, Insult, or what you please; but it was certainly one of the most audacious Affronts that was ever offered to an established Government; and could not, I am sure, proceed from any Oppression, unless the Acts of the whole legislative Power of the Kingdom are to be called Oppression. The other Riots seemed to point only at private Men; but that Riot or Insult was levelled directly against the Government, nay not only against the Government, but against our present happy Establishment. I do not mean, my Lords, the Powder or Rockets then blown up; for I do not believe the Persons guilty, call them Madmen or what you will, had a Design to blow up the Hall, or to hurt any Person that was in it; but I mean the scandalous and seditious Libels spread about in the Hall by the Explosion, and afterwards dispersed through every Part of this great City. Those Libels not only reflected in the most scandalous Manner upon several Acts of Parliament, but by Insinuation denied his Majesty's Right to the Crown, and in some Manner asserted the Right of the Pretender. What might have been the Aim of the Authors of this Insult, or whether they had any Aim, I shall not now inquire; but it is certain, if they had not been discovered, and as severely punished as the Lenity of our Laws, and the Mercifulness of our present Government would admit of, their Insult would at least have answered this End, that it would have given People a mean Opinion of our Government, and might have given Rise to seditious Attempts, of a much more dangerous Nature.

I am surprized, my Lords, to hear it said, that, if the military Force should now and then, upon extraordinary Occasions, be called to the Assistance of the civil Magistrate, we would, upon that Account, become subject to the military Sword, or that our Government would, by such Means, become a military Government. I hope it will be allowed, our Soldiers are the King's Subjects as well as other Men; and it is well known that most of our Magistrates, especially those concerned in the Execution of the Law, have a Power to call all the King's Subjects they can see to their Assistance, for preserving the Peace, or for enabling them to execute any of the King's Writs; and in case of any such Call we likewise know that every one of the King's Subjects so called is obliged to obey; if they do not, they are guilty of a Misdemeanor for which they may be indicted, and for which they may by express Statute be fined and imprisoned: Why then may not a civil Magistrate call the Soldiers to his Assistance as well as other Men? For my part I can see no Difference it can make with respect to our Form of Government, and I am sure, with respect to the End or Intention of calling any Man to his Assistance, it will be much better answered, and with more Safety to the Subject in general, by his calling the King's Soldiers to his Assistance, than by calling any other of the King's Subjects. Therefore while the King's Troops act under the Directions of the civil Magistrate, and as his Assistants only, we shall be as much under a civil Government as if we had no such Troops; the only Difference is, that with the few Troops we have the Laws may be put in Execution, and Smugglers, Thieves, Highwaymen, and such like Rogues apprehended and brought to condign Punishment, without risking the Lives of his Majesty's

industrious Subjects, or calling them away from their usual Employments.

From what I have said, my Lords, I think it will appear that we ought not only to have regular Troops, but that they ought to be employed by, and at the Command of the civil Magistrate; and Experience has shewn us, that they often become necessary for preserving the Peace of the Kingdom, and the Lives of innocent Subjects. In those Tumults which happened in the West about Turn-pikes, it became necessary to employ a military Force, in order to preserve the Life of a Magistrate who was threatened by the Mob, for no other Reason, but because he had been diligent in putting the Laws in execution. In another Corner of the same Country, a Fellow took it into his Head to keep Possession of another Man's Estate by Violence, and in spite of the Laws of the Kingdom; for this Purpose he provided himself with several Confederates as wicked and as foolish as himself, and with proper Arms for opposing all the Power he thought could be sent against him: The Sheriff of the County, assisted by the County, went to execute the King's Writ against him; but instead of submitting, he fired upon them, killed some of the Sheriff's Assistants, and obliged them to retire. Was it not then proper, was it not necessary to call the King's Troops to the Assistance of the Sheriff? They were called, and without the spilling of any more innocent Blood, the Laws were put in Execution, the Owner got Possession of his Estate, and the Criminal who dared to oppose the Law was hanged. Even but last Summer, it was highly probable that great Tumults would have been raised against the Law for preventing the Retail of Spirituous Liquors; for great Threatnings had been made, and some had publickly declared they would not give Obedience to it; but by the prudent Measures that were

taken, and by shewing that the King's Troops would be employed against those who should dare to oppose the Law, all those Threats ended in a few Tricks to evade the Law, which I hope will be soon got the better of by the Care and Diligence of the Commissioners of Excise. These few Examples shew that a military Force becomes sometimes absolutely necessary for putting the Laws in Execution; and if it were not for the few regular Troops we have, Riots would be more frequent than they are, and much more dangerous; as will, I believe, appear by a general Inquiry into the Riots that have lately happened; therefore I shall heartily agree in any Motion tending to the bringing on of such an Enquiry.

The Lord B——— spoke next to the following Effect, *viz.*

My Lords, it must be confessed that Riots and Tumults have of late been not only very frequent, but very general in this Kingdom, and therefore it may be, I think, justly concluded that there is some general Cause, some general Error, which makes our People so generally uneasy; but I am very far from thinking that general Cause proceeds from any Want of Power in the civil Magistrate, or from too great a Liberty in the People. There is no Country in the World where there are severer Laws against Riots, or where there are greater Powers given to the civil Magistrate for preventing or quelling them. The civil Magistrate has now greater Powers, and our Laws against Riots are more severe, than ever were known to our Ancestors; and therefore I am apt to suspect that most of our late Riots have proceeded from that general Cause from which almost all Tumults proceed, I mean, from the unjust and oppressive Conduct, or from the supine Negligence and Indolence, of those who are entrusted with the Execution of our Laws. When



When the People are made uneasy by the Oppression of those entrusted with Power, or when wicked and evil disposed Persons are allowed to become seditious or licentious by the Neglect of the civil Magistrate, the Parliament ought to interpose. If it does not, Tumults must of course ensue, and those Tumults may at last produce most extraordinary Events. Let us examine our own History, and we shall find, most of those Tumults or Riots we have any Account of, proceeded from the Oppression of those entrusted with Power, and a Neglect to remove that Oppression, or to punish the Oppressors. The famous Insurrection under *Wat Tyler*, we are expressly told by our Historians, at first proceeded from a heavy Tax then imposed, the great Powers granted for levying that Tax, and the oppressive Use made of those Powers by the Tax-gatherers. But, as Oppression seldom appears in one Shape only, as a general Discontent always arises from several Causes, so at that Time, the People had several Reasons for being dissatisfied: They complained that their foreign Enemies were allowed to ravage and plunder them with Impunity, and that their domestick Enemies, the Lawyers, ruined them with vexatious Suits and extorsive Fees; and they were not only oppressed by the Collectors of the publick Revenue, but likewise by the Nobility, and Lords of Manors, who by the great Powers and Privileges they enjoyed, kept the People in a Sort of Slavery. This last Sort of Oppression, indeed, we now seem to be in no Danger of; for our Nobility seem to have very little Power left in their Hands; but with respect to the other Grievances, we do not know but the People may now have Reason to complain of something like them, and if they have, those Causes of Complaint ought to be enquired into by Parliament, and removed as soon as possible.

Upon such Occasions, my Lords, it is not sufficient to quell the Riot, it is not sufficient to punish the Rioters, or to make severe Laws for the Punishing of all such for the future; the Government, by good luck, got the better of that Insurrection under *Wat Tyler*, and of all the other Tumults that happened about that Time, and great Care was taken to punish the Rioters with the utmost Severity; but no proper Care was taken to remove the Causes of those Riots, or to punish the Oppressors of the People. What was the Consequence? The Discontents of the People continued, and tho' by the Severity that had been used, they were for some Time frightened from being guilty of any new Riot or Tumult, yet at last they gathered into a regular Army, and under the Conduct of the Duke of *Gloucester*, defeated the King's Forces, banished, beheaded, or hanged all his Favourites, and among the rest, Sir *Robert Tresilian* (who had been one of the most rigorous in prosecuting and punishing the Rioters, and who, 'tis said, never wanted Reasons to countenance whatever he found was agreeable to the King) was accused of High Treason, impeached and condemned by the Parliament, and soon after hanged at *Tyburn*. This appeased the Minds of the People for some Time, but as that unfortunate King soon returned to his former Courses, and disregarded the Complaints of the People, Riots and Tumults continued during his whole Reign, and at last paved the Way for *Henry IVth's* ascending the Throne.

Now, my Lords, as Riots and Tumults generally proceed from Oppression, or from Neglect in the civil Magistrate, and as both the Oppression and the Neglect of the civil Magistrate may appear in various Shapes, and may be very different in one Case from what it is in another, when several Riots have happened,

pened, at different Times and in different Parts of the Country, it is impossible to discover the true Cause of any one of them by a general Enquiry, nor will a particular Enquiry into the Cause of one discover the true Cause of another. I shall not at present tax the Magistrates at *Edinburgh*, or those in the West, or in any other Part of the Kingdom, either with Oppression or Neglect; but if any of them have been guilty of either, can that Oppression or Neglect be discovered by a general Inquiry? Or will an Enquiry into the Riot at *Edinburgh*, and the Conduct of the Magistrates there, discover to us whether any of the Magistrates in the West of *England*, or in any other Part of the Kingdom, have been guilty of Oppression or Neglect? The Thing appears at first Sight impossible, and therefore there is no Way of answering the Intention of his Majesty's Speech, or indeed our own Duty as Members of this House, but by a particular Inquiry into every one of the Riots that have happened, or at least into some of the most considerable of them; cost what it will, take up what Time it will, it must be gone about, and the sooner we begin, the greater Regard we shew both to our King and our Country. I cannot really comprehend what is meant by a general Inquiry: In my Opinion it can mean nothing but an Inquiry into our Laws relating to Riots, and the Sowers of Sedition; for if you proceed to inquire into the particular Circumstances and Facts of all or any one Riot that has happened, your Inquiry must become particular; and if you do not inquire into Circumstances and Facts, if you inquire only into our Laws, you cannot discover the original Cause of any one Riot that has happened.

If your Lordships have a Mind to go upon an Inquiry into our Laws relating to Riots and the Sowers of

Sedition, I shall be far from being against any Motion for that Purpose; because it will from thence appear that our Laws against Riots are already as severe as they can be made in a Country where no Racks or Tortures can be admitted; and it will likewise appear that our Laws against those who stir the People up to Sedition, are as severe as they can or ought to be made in a free Country. The general Method of stirring the People up to Sedition, is by spreading false and seditious Libels or Reports against their Magistrates, and every one knows how easy it is to prosecute the Authors of such, and how severely they are punished, by the Laws of this Kingdom. Indeed the Method of Tryal, which is by Jury, and the principal Part of the Punishment, which is by Pillory, make it necessary for our Magistrates of all Degrees, to court the Esteem and Affections of the People; for in case of any general Discontent against any one Magistrate, a Jury will but seldom bring in a Verdict in his Favour, and when he does recover a Verdict, the principal Part of the Punishment is evaded by the Favour of the Mob or Populace. I hope, my Lords, we have no such Magistrates at present; at least if we have, I am sure their Conduct ought to be inquired into; and if we have no such Magistrates, we cannot suppose that any of our late Riots were occasioned by the spreading of false and seditious Libels or Reports; because if they had, the Authors of such Libels or Reports would certainly have been prosecuted, and would as certainly have met with condign Punishment, by the Laws as they now stand; unless we suppose that some of our Magistrates have been deficient in their Duty, which is a Crime that ought to be punished, or at least censured, but it is a Crime that can be discovered only by a particular Inquiry into the Circumstances of



of each Riot, it can never be discovered by any general Inquiry.

We have not, 'tis true, my Lords, yet heard that a Man of any Figure was concerned in any of the Riots that have happened; I hope no such Thing will ever appear; but in such Cases we are not to regard the Rank or the Quality of the Persons concerned. A Tumult of the very lowest Rank of People may, if neglected, become very considerable, and generally produces the most fatal and the most cruel Consequences. The Tumult under *Wat Tyler* consisted of Persons of the lowest Rank only, and was at first inconsiderable, yet in a few Days he got himself at the Head of near 100000 Men, seized upon and ransacked the City of *London*, obliged the Tower to surrender, tho' it was then garrisoned with 1200 Men, burnt many Palaces and fine Houses, put to Death many Noblemen and Gentlemen, and would probably have put the King himself to Death, and entirely overturned our Government, if a very remarkable Sort of Providence had not intervened. Do not we know that many Governments have been overturned, even the Government of the great *Turkish* Empire was but lately overturned, by a Tumult, in which none but the very lowest Sort of People were at first concerned. The chief End of a Parliamentary Inquiry is not to discover or to punish the Persons concerned in any Tumult; it is the Conduct of the Magistrates where such Tumults have happened that we are principally to inquire into; and if upon such Inquiry it should appear, that the Tumult was occasioned by any oppressive or imprudent Behaviour, or by any Neglect or Cowardice in them, we ought to remove, to censure, or to punish such Magistrates, according to the Heinousness of their Crime. Such an Inquiry, and such an Issue of an Inquiry, will satisfy the People, it will

remove the Cause of Tumults, and consequently will prevent them for the future; whereas if we employ our selves solely in discovering and punishing the Rioters, we do not remove but increase the Cause of Tumults; we shall render the People more discontented than they were; the Severity of the Punishment may sear up the Wound for a Time, but, my Lords, it will not be healed, it will fester, and endanger the total Dissolution of the political Body.

My Lords, whatever the Opinion of other Lords may be, I shall always be of Opinion, that there is a very great Difference between a Magistrate's being assisted in the Execution of his Office by the Posse of the County, and his being assisted by a Body of regular Troops. In the first Case, the Magistrate is assisted by the People only, and the People, notwithstanding the Obligation they are by Law under to answer his Call, will never assist him in oppressing the People. If they refuse, they know they must be tried by their Country, and they know their Country will never condemn them for refusing to assist in oppressing their Country. But with respect to our Army, as it is now regulated by the Mutiny Bill, the Case is quite different, they are now really a Body quite distinct from the People; when they are called to the Assistance of the civil Magistrate, they are not called as the King's Subjects but as the King's Soldiers, and as they are quite distinct from the People, they may very probably assist in oppressing the People: Nay, my Lords, they must assist; if they refuse, if they disobey their Orders, they are not to be tried by their Country, they are to be tried by the martial Law, and their Punishment, instead of Fine and Imprisonment, is immediate Death; they may that Instant be tried and condemned by a Court-martial, and shot to Death upon the very Spot where they

they dared to disobey their Orders; for this Reason they always will be, and always have been assisting in destroying the Liberties and oppressing the People of every Country; where their Superiors have thought fit to employ them for such wicked Purposes.

From hence your Lordships must see the Difference between a civil Magistrate's being assisted by the Possesse of the County, and his having a Body of regular Troops always at Command. In the first Case, he must in all his Measures pursue Justice and Equity, he must even study the Humours and Inclinations, and court the Affections of the People; because upon them only he can depend for the Execution of his Orders as a Magistrate, and even for his Safety and Protection as a private Man; but when a civil Magistrate knows that he has a large Body of regular well disciplined Troops at Command, he despises both the Inclinations and Interest of the People; he considers nothing but the Inclinations and the Interest of the Soldiers, and as those Soldiers are quite distinct from the People, as they do not feel the Oppressions of the People, and are subject to such arbitrary Laws and severe Punishments, they will generally assist and protect him in the most unjust and oppressive Measures; nay as the Interests of the Soldiers are always distinct from, and sometimes opposite to the Interests of the People, a civil Magistrate, not otherwise oppressive in his Nature, is sometimes obliged to oppress the People in order to humour and please the Army.

To imagine, my Lords, that we shall always be under a Civil Government as long as our Army is under the Direction of the civil Magistrate, is to me something surprising. In *France*, in *Spain*, and many other Countries, which have long been under an arbitrary and military Government, they have the outward

Appearance of a Civil Government; even in *Turkey*, they have Laws, they have Lawyers, they have civil Magistrates, and in all Cases of a domestick Nature, their Armies are under the Directions of their civil Magistrates; but, my Lords, we know that in all such Countries the Law, the Lawyers, and the civil Magistrates, speak as they are commanded by those who have the Command of the Army. Their Lawyers have often Occasion to make the same Speech one of our Judges made to *Michael Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, in *Richard* the 2d's Reign, who, upon signing it as his Opinion, that, *The King was above the Laws*, said,—*If I had not done this, my Lord, I should have been killed by you, and now I have done it, I well deserve to be hanged for Treason against the Nobles of the Land.*

I am afraid, my Lords, some of our civil Magistrates, at least those of an inferior Degree, begin to put too great Confidence in their having a military Force at their Command, and therefore make a little too free with the lower Sort of People, or at least do not take proper Measures for reconciling the People, in a good-natured and peaceable Manner, to the Laws of their Country; a Man who has Power is but too seldom at the Pains to use Argument. It has been granted, the People rarely become tumultuous but when they are oppressed, or are made believe they are oppressed; if any Man has either by writing or speaking, directly or ironically, endeavoured to make them believe so, it is the Business of our Magistrates to inform them better, and to punish the Defamers of our Government; for such Criminals may be punished as the Laws now stand, unless we suppose the People generally disaffected, which God forbid; and if any Magistrate has been oppressive, or deficient in his Duty, it is the Duty of this House to inquire into it, and to punish



with the Offender; but this can be done only by a particular Inquiry. The Law mentioned by the noble Duke, I mean the Law against Gin, is a strong Argument for such an Inquiry. I believe every one of your Lordships was afraid that Law could not be carried into Execution without occasioning Riots and Tumults; I wish that pernicious Liquor may not still get the better of the Legislature; but the quiet Manner in which that Law has been hitherto carried into Execution, shews how willing the People are to submit to any reasonable Regulation, if proper Methods be taken to make them understand it, and to prevent the Designs of those who may be by Nature or Interest led to oppose it in a seditious Manner. The good Success of the Measures taken with respect to the Enforcing that Law is, in my Opinion, a strong Proof of some Crime or Neglect in the Magistrates at every one of those Places where any Tumult has happened, and therefore I shall be for inquiring in a particular Manner into the Circumstances and Causes of every one of those Tumults.

The E—l of S—gb spoke next, pretty much to the same Purport with what was said by the D—ke of N—tle and the L—d H—cke; and then the L—d C—t stood up again, and spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords, since your Lordships have done me the Honour to take so much Notice of what I before hinted to you, and since every Lord who has spoke upon the Subject seems to be of Opinion that some Sort of Inquiry ought to be made into the Tumults or Riots that have happened, I will now take upon me to make some Motions for that Purpose, because I find no other Lord has yet attempted it.

For my Part, my Lords, I do not think it possible to obtain any Satis-

faction for ourselves, or to give any Satisfaction to the Nation, by a general Inquiry; and if we make any particular Inquiry, I think we ought to begin with that Riot which was in itself the most wicked and atrocious. That the Riot at *Edinburgh* was so, I believe every one of your Lordships will agree, and therefore the first Motion I shall make, is, That those who were the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* at the Time that Riot happened, at the Time, I mean, when *Porteous* was murdered by the Mob, may be ordered to attend this House. I do not know what Sort of Magistrates that City has, or by what Names they are called, but I hope some of the Lords of that Country will assist me in forming my Motion in proper Terms. If your Lordships agree to that Motion, I shall then make you several other Motions, which I take to be necessary Preliminaries for an Inquiry into that Affair.

I shall not take upon me at present so much as to guess or insinuate where the Whole or any Part of the Guilt lay upon that Occasion; but I am persuaded it will appear not to have lain wholly in Persons of the meanest Rank; however, lie where it will, if your Lordships agree to inquire into it, I am sure you will go through the Inquiry with that Dignity, Wisdom, and Impartiality, which have always attended, and have added Weight to all the Proceedings of this House. I am sure no guilty Person, let his Rank or Quality be what it will, can escape your Lordships Penetration, or avoid your Justice; and therefore from such an Inquiry I propose great Satisfaction to myself, and I hope a sufficient Satisfaction to the whole Nation.

After this the E—l of I—d spoke to the Effect as follows, viz.

My Lords, as I am of Opinion that the late Tumults ought to be inquired

quired into, and some Measures taken for preventing the like in Time to come, I am so far from being against a particular Inquiry into that atrocious Riot and cruel Murder that happened at *Edinburgh*, that I shall not only second the noble Lord in all the Motions proper for that Purpose, but I shall give him all the Assistance I can towards putting those Motions in the most proper Terms. With respect to the Magistrates of the City of *Edinburgh*, I shall beg leave to inform your Lordships that that City, like the rest of the Cities in *Scotland*, is governed by its Magistrates and Town Council, who, together, make such Laws and Regulations as they think proper for the good Government of the City; but the executive Part of their Government consists intirely in the Magistracy, which is composed of a Provost, four Bailiffs, a Treasurer and a Dean of *Gild*. As for the Treasurer, his Business consists chiefly in managing the Estate and Treasure of the City, and the Dean of *Gild*'s chief Business is in looking after the Buildings, neither of whom could, by means of their Office, have any Thing to do with the Mob; and therefore the only proper Persons for your Lordships to call before you, are those who were the Provost and four Baylies of that City, at the Time the late Tumult happened there.

That the late Tumult at *Edinburgh* was a most daring Insult upon Government, and that the Murder committed at that Time was one of the most flagitious, and attended with the most aggravating Circumstances, I shall, my Lords, most readily admit; yet I am surprized to hear the least Insinuation made, as if the City's Charter ought to be taken from them on that Account. 'Tis true, Cities or Corporations may perhaps by the Severity of Law be made to forfeit their Charter, when they have been guilty of any very heinous and very

extraordinary Misbehaviour; and in former Reigns we know that many *Quo Warranto*'s have been issued for that Purpose: But the taking Advantage of such Forfeitures, and stretching the Law to its utmost Rigour upon such Occasions, has always been deemed Oppressive, and has never, or but very seldom, been done but by those who were pursuing arbitrary Measures; for it is really, in some Respect, punishing the Innocent for the Sake of the Guilty. For this Reason I hope no such Thing will ever be attempted in his present Majesty's Reign; but if such a Thing were to be attempted, there is not the least Foundation for attempting it with respect to the City of *Edinburgh* on Account of the late Tumult there; for that Tumult was far from being the Act of the City or Citizens: On the contrary, at least so far as yet appears, there were none concerned in it, but a few of the very Scum of the People: It does not yet appear that there was so much as one Freeman of the City concerned in it; and therefore it would be extremely hard to punish the whole Inhabitants of that populous City with a Loss of all their Privileges as Citizens, on account of any Irregularity in which they cannot be said to have had the least Concern.

The present Case of the City of *Edinburgh* is vastly different from the Case of the City of *Cambridge* in the Reign of *Richard II.* The City of *Cambridge*, my Lords, had in a Manner joined in those Insurrections which happened about the same Time with that Insurrection headed by *Wat Tyler*; the whole Citizens assembled, not in a tumultuous, but in a hostile rebellious Manner, with their Mayor and other Magistrates at their Head, went and assaulted the University, broke up their Treasury, burnt their Charters and many valuable Records, and compelled the Chancellor



cellor and Members of the University, in a solemn Manner, under their Common Seal, to release to the Mayor and Burgeses of *Cambridge*, all Liberties and Privileges enjoyed by that University. For this hostile and rebellious Manner of Proceeding, the Parliament declared they had forfeited their Charter, and many of those Liberties and Privileges which were taken from them were granted by that King to the University; so that even this Forfeiture was but a Sort of *Lex Talionis*; but there is not the least Resemblance between this Case and the present Case of the City or Citizens of *Edinburgh*; and if there were, I hope none, or very few, of the Proceedings of that Reign will be allowed to be a good Precedent in this; for the very same King, in a few Years after, stripped the City of *London* of all her Privileges, and took away her Charter, on account of a Mob that happened in the City at that Time.

The removing of the Courts of Justice, is, I believe, my Lords, a Sort of Punishment his Majesty has in his Power to inflict; but it would be extremely inconvenient both to the Judges and the Suitors, who are often obliged to have recourse to the publick Records of the Kingdom, which are all lodged at *Edinburgh*, and which, I believe, cannot be removed without an Act of Parliament, nor, even in that Case, without a very great Expence. But suppose the Courts of Justice could be easily removed, the Punishment would be of the same Nature with the other; it would be a Punishing of the Innocent for the Sake of the Guilty, and it would be a Punishment I remember no Precedent for, but in the Reign I have mentioned, in the Reign of *Richard II.* who, upon his Quarrel with the City of *London*, removed the Courts of Justice to *York*; which was one of the Steps

to that arbitrary Power he afterwards assumed.

I shall not, my Lords, take upon me to affirm that the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* were entirely innocent; whether they were guilty or innocent will best appear from your Lordships Inquiry; but granting it should appear that they were negligent of their Duty, or even that they conspired with the Mob, and in a Manner consented to the Murder of *Porteous*, can that be a Reason for punishing the City, or for stripping the innocent Citizens of their Privileges? As that Tumult and Murder was a high Indignity put upon the Crown, it is hardly possible to suppose it was the Act of the Citizens in general. That City has always been remarkable for their Attachment to our present happy Establishment, and has upon all Occasions testified their Respect and their Affection for the present Royal Family. In the Year 1715 they shewed it in a very signal Manner; they appeared with great Unanimity in Arms, and were ready to have gone upon the most desperate Attempts, in defence of our present Establishment; and it must be admitted by every one who knows the Circumstances of Affairs in that Part of the Kingdom at that Time, that the loyal Behaviour of the City of *Edinburgh* contributed greatly to repress the unnatural Rebellion which had then broke out, and had come to a very extraordinary Height. For which Reason I should think, my Lords, that even suppose a great Number of the Citizens should appear to have been misled, and to have been concerned in the late Tumult, yet the former Behaviour of the City, its Merit upon former Occasions, ought to be admitted as a sufficient Plea against our treating the City at least, with the utmost Severity either Law or Justice will admit of.

Whatever Neglect, whatever Crime  
P p 2 the

the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* may have been guilty of, I believe, when your Lordships come to inquire into the Causes of that Tumult at *Edinburgh*, you will find that the chief Cause of that and every other Tumult that has happened in the Kingdom, proceeds neither from any Neglect, nor any Oppression in the civil Magistrate, but from a restless disaffected Party, who are continually fomenting such Tumults, in order to make their own Use of them at foreign Courts, and to represent the People of this Island as generally disaffected to the present Government. This, 'tis well known, is the uninterrupted Endeavour of that Party, and their Success in this wicked Design is in a great Measure owing to the many seditious Libels and Pamphlets spread about daily, and dispersed with great Industry through every Part of the united Kingdom. In these Libels and Pamphlets, the Authors, under the specious Pretence of Liberty, and an unfeigned Regard for the Rights of the People, take occasion to persuade the People that their Liberties are in danger, that they are oppressed, and that they ought to throw off all Respect for, or Obedience to, the Laws of their Country; but, my Lords, the true Design, the secret Aim of such Writings and such Authors may be easily perceived: They know the Transition is easy, from no Government at all to the Government they wish to see established; and that the less Respect the People have for the present Government, the more easy it will be to prevail with them to submit to the other. This, I say, my Lords, is easily perceived by Men of Knowledge and Sense, but it is not so easily seen through by the Generality of Mankind, which is the Reason that so many of them are caught in the Snare; and as I am convinced

that this will upon Inquiry appear to be the chief Reason of all our Riots, and Tumults, therefore I shall most readily join with the noble Lord in any Motions for inquiring into all or any one of them.

The L—d C— then made the following Motions, which were all agreed to in the Committee, and being the same Day reported, were agreed to by the House, *viz.*

To resolve, that it is the Opinion of this Committee,

1. That the Provost and four Bailiffs of the City of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1736, be ordered to attend this House.

2. That the Person commanding the City Guard at that Time of the Riot in which Captain *Porteous* was murdered, be ordered to attend this House.

3. That the Officer commanding in chief his Majesty's Forces in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and residing there at the Time of the said Riot, be ordered to attend this House.

4. That an authentick Copy of the Tryal of Capt. *Porteous*, and all the Proceedings relating thereunto, be laid before this House.

5. That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Order, that the Accounts transmitted hither of the Murder of Capt. *Porteous*, and what passed thereupon; together with the Orders and Directions sent from hence relating thereunto; as likewise a Copy of the Reprieve of the said Captain granted by her Majesty as Guardian of the Kingdom, be laid before this House.

6. That the Attendance of the several Persons aforementioned be on this Day Month.

[To be continued in our next.]



*Fog's Journal*, May 28. N<sup>o</sup> 445.

*Revolutions in Fog, or Fog not lost in a Mist.*

IT is now more than Time (says *Fog*) I acquit myself of these Papers, that have been so many Years carried on under my Name and Direction; and as I took them up, so I lay them down, without any other Authority than that of a Citizen of *London*. I know very well that a Love for one's Country, and a Concern for its Honour and Interest are the usual Pretences in Cases of this Nature; but I shall not urge them for Reasons on my own Part, because I will not arraign the laudable Endeavours of those two common Patriots, *The Craftsman* and the *Daily Gazetteer*, there having been ever a sensible Difference between us; neither can I say that private Interest was my sole View, for then my Accounts will shew some few Mistakes in my Reckonings, having consum'd a very considerable Sum in the Warfare, without any Advantage to myself.

It is, however, some Satisfaction, that I have been singly, as it were, driven out of the Field, unsupported and unassisted, unless what I might have charitably met with from Messengers of State, Grand Juries, Secretaries, Serjeants at Arms, Sheriffs Officers, Tipstaffs, Marshals, Keepers, Turnkeys, and such like Gentlemen, who, I must own, have all treated me with much more Humanity and Civility than I have generally found since my Return to *England*; but as no Person else immediately belonging to me, or any Way concerned in carrying these Papers thro' the Press, has in the least suffer'd in their Fortune or Reputation, I am unaccountable to any, the greatest or the meanest whatsoever, taking upon my own Shoulders the Weight of the publick Indignation for what I may have done, as to

continuing or discontinuing the said Papers.

The Hon. Mr. *Vaughan*, who left this Kingdom by a Judgment at the *Old Bailey*, has been more favourably receiv'd on his Return home than I can boast of; and Messieurs *Wreatbuck* and *Justice*, Gentlemen of equal Merit with the honourable Person just mentioned, having landed at the same Time from their Travels, have the Happiness already of being almost forgot; but, it seems, my Friends would fain load me with an eternal Odium for daring to live longer in so virtuous an Age, and to my great Confusion I must own I have seen nothing that has yet prevail'd with me to alter my Sentiments; I am indeed afraid that no ill Usage will engage me to pursue Measures that shall destroy the Peace of my own Mind, and I can't say but that it is with equal Contempt I look upon all those who since my Arrival have shewn such a Readiness to bear false Witness against their Neighbour. N. M.

*Daily Gazetteer*, May 30. N<sup>o</sup> 603.

*The Proportion of the English and French Taxes. In Answer to the Craftsman of May 7. (See p. 244.)*

MR. *D'Anvers* roundly asserts, that the *English* pay almost double the Taxes that the *French* do; tho' we read in a Treatise written on this Subject many Years ago, by a knowing, experienced Author, as follows: *I shall put a Period to that Part of my Discourse referring to the Taxes of foreign Princes, with that of France, which is rather the Abhorrence than Example of any Christian Prince: His tyrannical Impositions being grown to an unlimited Exaction upon all Men, both sacred and civil.* State-Tracts, Vol. II. p. 118. Yet does 'Squire *D'Anvers*, as I said, roundly assert, that the *English* pay almost double what the *French* do. All the *English* pay according to him,

17s. 6d. a Head yearly; all the *French* pay only 11s. a Head yearly. Let us see now what a rare political Arithmetician he is.

To support this wild Calculation he makes 20 Million of People in *France*, and the Revenue to be 11 Millions; which, indeed, comes to just 11s. a Head; but to diminish the Account of the Proportion of the *French* Taxes to the *English*, he magnifies the Number of Heads no less than 7 Millions; Sir *William Petty*, and the best Calculators, fixing the Number of Heads in *France* at 13,000,000; *Chamberlayne* makes them 13,500,000; which brings the Calculation of the Taxes there to about 17s. 6d. a Head. It will not be pretended that *France* is more populous now, since the Miss of above a Million of Protestants, and after above 20 Years foreign and destructive Wars, than it was in its most flourishing Condition, as when Sir *Wm. Petty* wrote. As the 'Squire has magnify'd the Number of Heads in *France*, to lessen the Proportion of Taxes there; so he magnifies the Revenues of *England*, to increase the Proportion of Taxes on the *English* Side. For there never was a Calculator that made the Proportion of the Revenues of *England* and *France* to be as 7 to 11; or, indeed, that pretended the *English* exceeded the Half of the *French* Revenues. — The Calculation of the Number of the People in both Kingdoms, is, according to *Chamberlayne*, as 7,055,000 *English* to 13,500,000 *French*.

*Old Whig*, June 2. N<sup>o</sup> 117.

*Farther Thoughts on the Edinburgh Bill.* (See p. 254.)

S I R,

W HATEVER Offence may be taken at you, or me, for speaking too freely of the Bill for disabling *Alexander Wilson*, Esq; &c. there is one Censure which we shall

not lie under; to wit, the joining with the Disaffected, and Enemies to his Majesty's Person and Government. It is evident, that no Party, or Person noted, or even suspected, of Disaffection, has in the least meddled with the Opposition to it. The City Guard of *Edinburgh* is obnoxious to the Disaffected, as it is a Trophy of the Revolution; no equal Number of Men of their Rank having contributed more to the bringing about of that glorious Work, or to the preserving the Effects of it: And it will not be forgotten, that the Gates of the *Netber Bow Port* were shut against *Mc. Intosh* by the Citizens of *Edinburgh*; by which Measure they contributed more to the obstructing of the Rebellion against his late Majesty, than any other Town in the Kingdom can be said to have done.

The People of *Edinburgh* are not the only Persons that are concerned in the Safety and Honour of their City. The whole Country have an Interest in their Capital, and are affected with whatsoever concerns the Peace or Welfare of it. Their Gates and Guard are the Security of every one that resorts to it. Such a City cannot be laid open, but the whole Country must suffer with it.

We have been frequently told, indeed, that the several Princes and States of *Europe* are considerable in proportion to the Number of Soldiers that they keep up, and are able at any Time to bring into the Field. I must own myself not convinced of the Truth of that Doctrine; and I rather think the contrary may be demonstrated. Princes are honoured in proportion to the Considerableness, the Riches, the Honour, and the good Government, of the Nations under their Dominion. The Disgrace of any People, must reflect a Dishonour to their Prince. What has his Majesty done to deserve to lose the Honour of a Royal City?



I gladly mention one Thing, which has happen'd since my last to you; which is, that a Bill is now depending, for bringing to Justice the Murderers of Capt. *Porteous*. After a Concern for the Acquittal of the Innocent, honest Men will receive a Satisfaction from the Condemnation of the Guilty. For this Reason, I hope, that all Objections to the passing of this latter Bill will be removed, and that none of this hundred and odd Fugitives shall have it to object, that they are Citizens or Inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, and as such are already punished by the former Bill. They are, I believe, the only Citizens and Inhabitants that are proved to be Art and Part of the Riot and Murder in question; but I can by no means agree, that the Punishment appointed for them by the former Bill, is an adequate or proper Punishment for their Crime. And yet it is an allowed Maxim, *that none ought to be punished twice for the same Offence*. I hope therefore, that the former Bill, so far as it relates to the Citizens or Inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, will be dropp'd.

I am sorry there is any need to mention the killing or wounding of the Inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, by the Soldiers quartered in the Suburbs, either by shooting in at the Ports when the Gates have been open, or by firing underneath them, when the People have shut them in their own Defence. I verily believe, that if the particular Soldiers, who may at any Time have been guilty of such Excesses, could be fixed upon, they would be prosecuted, even by their own Officers, with all due Severity. And if Riots of this Kind have not been animadverted upon with the same Strictness, as that which has lately happened; I hope it will be attributed, as it certainly ought, to the Want of Information or Accusation, and not to any imagined Partiality in the Government, to whom the

Life of an innocent Citizen must be as dear, as that of any reprieved Criminal whatsoever. The common Soldiers are not the best Expositors of an Act of Parliament; and, as in the Bill now depending, the *Neather Bow Port* is ordered to be always kept open, upon Account (as is recited in the Bill) that it is convenient that it should be so; I hope there will be sufficient Care taken to instruct the Soldiers, that the Convenience of their shooting at the People, is not the Convenience intended in the Preamble to this Clause; and that notwithstanding that the Bill secures to them a Communication with the City at all Times, as well by Night as by Day, yet the Lives of the Inhabitants will be as much under the Protection of the Laws, as they now are, before the passing of this Act.

It has been usual, in Bills of a very extraordinary Nature, to insert a Clause, that they should not be drawn into Precedent in Time to come. This carries at least a Shadow of Security against the Example of the Bill, tho' Experience has shewn it, not to be a very effectual Provision. However, if this Bill must pass, I could wish, that we had even such a Shadow of a Security to flatter ourselves with; that the Gentlemen of the Army might be told, that they must content themselves with the Tutelage of a single City; and not expect that the whole Kingdom shall be delivered into their Hands, Town by Town, as fast as Riots can be raised for that Purpose.

Whether there be such a general Disaffection in the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, as was at first urged as a Reason for the bringing in a Bill of this Nature; or whether there be no Disaffection at all, as is now argued, against the entertaining Apprehensions of any ill Consequences that may attend the Passing of such a Bill: And in case there is such a Disaffection,

affection, whether it ought to be removed by a Demonstration of that Tenderneſs, which good Governors bear to the People under their Care; or whether it is to be reſtrained and ſubdued by Meaſures that may be thought proper for that Purpoſe: And alſo, what Methods may be the fitteſt for the attaining either of theſe Ends, the *British* Parliament will with the greateſt Wiſdom and Uprightneſs determine. And whatever deſponding Sentiments others may entertain, as that we muſt either be governed by a Mob, or by a military Force; for my own Part, I yet entertain better Sentiments, and better Hopes: I cannot look upon a Riot happening in a City once in 30 Years, to be a Government by a Mob; nor can I in the leaſt apprehend, that his Maſteſty is unable to govern his Realms by a civil Power. The Crown ſits firm upon his Head, and his Sceptre is able to exert as much Force, as it ever did in the Hands of the moſt glorious of his Royal Anceſtors. Theſe Matters are under the Conſideration of his Parliament, who are neither wanting in Duty to his Maſteſty, nor in a juſt Concern for the Rights of his People: And it is not to be doubted but their Determinations will be ſuch as will (as ſpeedily as poſſible) remove all uneaſy Apprehenſions from the Minds of all good Subjects, who wiſh Proſperity to his Maſteſty's Government, and Happineſs to his People.

May 27.

HENOTICUS.

1737.

Craftſman, June 4. N<sup>o</sup> 570.

On the Bill for reſtraining the Liberty of the STAGE.

THE chief Reaſon given for ſuch a Law (ſays Mr. D'Anvers) is the preſent *Licentiousneſs of the Stage*, and the *Immorality of the People*, which is imputed to it.

Now, ſuppoſing the Fact to be true, I can ſee no Reaſon for any particular Interpoſition of the *Legiſlature*, on this Account; all *dramatick Writers* and *Players* being already under the Cognizance of the *Law*, when they tranſgreſs their Bounds, and ſubject to Proſecution, like other *Libellers*, or *immoral Perſons*.

But the Caſe is directly the Re- verſe; for the *Immorality of the People* is ſo far from being owing to the *Licentiousneſs of the Stage*, that the *Licentiousneſs of the Stage* is immediately owing to the *Immorality of the People*, which flows from Cauſes too well known, and obliges *neceſſitous Writers* to comply with the prevailing Humour of the Times. Nay, the *Stage* hath been conſiderably re- form'd of late Years, notwithſtanding all the *Corruption*, which hath been ſo wickedly encouraged amongſt the *People*; for I may deſy the ſevereſt Critick to point out half ſo many Inſtances of Debauchery, Prophaneneſs and Blaſphemy, in any of our *modern Plays*, as are to be found in thoſe of *Dryden*, *Etherege*, *Wycherly*, *Congreve*, *Vanbrugh*, and others.

If by *Licentiousneſs* is only meant the Liberty of expoſing *Vice in high Stations*, this too hath been more tenderly exerciſed of late, (excepting, perhaps, an Inſtance or two) than in any former Time; for it would be eaſy to produce a much greater Variety of ſarcaſtical Reflections upon *Kings*, *Courts* and *Ministers*, in many *old Plays* than in any of our *modern ones*. This Privilege was allow'd, when there was no ſuch Thing as the *Liberty of the Preſs*; I mean in the Reign of K. Charles II. for tho' the Power of licenſing *Play-houſes* and *Players* was then lodged in the Hands of the *Maſter of the Revels*, his Buſineſs was only to ſee that nothing *treasonable*, or *immoral*, ſhould be exhibited on the Stage; and even this Power was very rarely put in Execution.



Execution. The Reign of *that King* abounds with *Party-Plays*; but as *one Side* endeavour'd to ridicule the *Liber-ties of the People* out of Fashion, so *Papery* and *arbitrary Power* were exposed on the *other*. This was of great Service in propagating those true Principles of our *Constitution*, which afterwards brought about our Deliverance under *K. William*.

We have been lately told, indeed, by a very *honourable Gentleman*, that the stinging Parts of some *modern Plays* have been pointed out to the Audience by Persons employ'd on Purpose to *clap* them. But is this, supposing it to be true, of *modern Date*; or are we to imagine that the general Strokes of Satire, in most of our *old Plays*, were not level'd at some particular Persons in those Times, tho' we want a Key to many of them at present? Nay, hath not every *dramatick Poet* a Right to such general Satire, and every *Auditor* to apply it as he sees Occasion? Even *Dryden* himself (who carry'd the *Power of the Crown* as far as possible) allows, 'that 'to *clap* and to *biss* are the Privileges 'of a free-born Subject in a *Play-house*.

Another *Hon. Gentleman* hath been lately pleased to take Notice of a Prosecution against a *Farce*, in the same Reign; but the very reading the Indictment occasioned so much Laughter, that it was drop'd; which is a Proof that the *Lord Chamberlain* had no absolute Power, at that Time, over the *Players*, or any Thing they acted, since he did not take upon himself to prevent its Performance.

Besides, the Bounds of *Liberty* and *Licentiousness* are so extreme nice, that it is very difficult to distinguish exactly between them; but it is certain that there can be no *Liberty*, where there is no Room left of extending it too far. A few Inconveniences of this Kind are the Taxes we pay for *Liberty*, and which cannot be had without them. We pay, at present, about 7 Millions a Year for our *Liberty*; and is this attended with

no *Hardship*, or *Licentiousness*? Is there no Oppression, or Possibility of Oppression, from the *Tax-gatherers* and *Soldiers*, who preserve *this Liberty* to us; or shall we part with *such watchful Guardians* of it, upon this Account? To prune *Liberty* of all *Licentiousness* is supposing a Thing to subsist, which is not capable of being abused; whereas the *best Things* are liable to *Corruption*, and nothing more than *Government* itself; which hath been prostituted to such wicked Purposes, that even the pious *Dr. Prideaux* makes a Doubt whether it hath not done more *Mischief* than *Good* in the World.

As to the Power of the *Lord Chamberlain*, or *Master of the Revels*, over *Plays*, I agree with my *late Correspondent* that it is not strictly legal, according to the *present State of the Theatre*; (See p. 264. E.) but took its Rise, no Doubt, when our Kings kept a Company of Comedians within their own Household, or the *Verge of the Court*; nor was I ever able to comprehend how their *Licence*, or even the *King's Patent*, could indemnify them, after the Act of *Q. Anne*, which declares them all *Vagabonds* without Exception, till it was decided by *such Authority* as I dare not contradict. But the *very same Authority* determined likewise that all *Players*, who acted without a *Patent*, came under the *Act before mention'd*, and might be prosecuted accordingly as *Vagabonds*:

If *Stage-Plays* are really immoral in themselves, as the *antient Puritans* contended, or have been so far prostituted as to debauch the Minds of the People, for God's Sake let them all be prohibited by *Law*; but to indulge them on *one Side*, and forbid them on the *other*, is too much Partiality. The *Crown*, I am sure, wants no *such additional Power*; and yet if the sole Privilege of licensing *Plays* should be placed in an *Officer of the Crown*, we can expect nothing but Flattery to *Men in Power*, and Satire upon all, who oppose them. *Patriotism* will be

be turn'd into Ridicule, instead of *Mal-Administration*, and the People will be taught to laugh at *that Corruption*, which hath an immediate Tendency to enslave and beggar them. In short, nothing will be wanting to compleat *such a Scheme*, could I suppose any Man so wicked as to entertain the Thoughts of it, but putting the *Press* under the same Restraint; and that, I am afraid, is too natural a Consequence of the other.

However, if *this Bill* must pass; if the *Court* is still so short of Power, that it cannot support itself against the People, without taking away the *Liberty of the Stage*, or lifting it intirely on *that Side*, I hope our *Italian Opera's* will fall the first Sacrifice, as they not only carry great Sums of Money out of the Kingdom, but soften and enervate the Minds of the People. The *antient Romans* did not admit of any *effeminate Musick, Singing, or Dancing*, upon their Stage, till *Luxury* had corrupted their Morals, and the Loss of *Liberty* follow'd soon after. If therefore it should be thought necessary to lay any farther Restraint upon the *most useful Sort of dramatical Entertainments*, the *worst* ought certainly to receive no Encouragement.

It will be expected, at least, that the *Right Rev. Fathers of our Church*, who petition'd his *late Majesty* to put a Stop to *Masquerades*, will exert themselves once more, upon this Occasion, against *those infamous Assemblies*, which tend more effectually to corrupt the Morals of the People than all the *Plays and Interludes*, that were ever acted.

Common-Sense being upon the same Subject, we omit it.

Fog's Journal, June 4. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Old Fog's Dying Speech.

**M**Y Cousin Fog, who liv'd to a good old Age, with the Character of uncommon Probity, having been long declining under the gradual

encreasing Burthen of Years, on *Saturday* last, with great Charity towards all Men, exemplary Goodness towards his Detractors, and a perfect Resignation, pay'd the irremissible Debt of Nature. (See p. 301.) As I was the nearest Relation he had, I did not leave his House from the Time he was judg'd near his Dissolution. Some few Hours before his Death, as I sat by the Bedside, he took me by the Hand and among other Things said: 'Kinsman, Reflect  
 ' that I have the Pleasure to leave behind me some Remains of Liberty, the Cause of which I have asserted with equal Zeal and ill Success; and that I close my Eyes, before Corruption has lock'd up the Press. The little Effect my Lucubrations had on those stupid Animals, who barter'd their own and the Liberties of their Children for a trifling present Sum, which they were sure to repay with most exorbitant Usury; the Infirmities of old Age, and the Hand of Power, made me lay down all Political Contests, as I thought it a Mark of Weakness to expose myself to Ruin, for Men, who, spight of Advice, wou'd rush upon their own. I know I have been unjustly and hardly censured for following what some Men call the first Principle of Nature, Self-Preservation: I say, some Men, for the true Patriot, will ever prefer the Liberty and Happiness of his Country to Life itself; but no Man of Sense will *de gaieté de coeur*, obstinately persist in serving an ungrateful and senseless People, who are obstinately resolved to be undone.  
 ' The many Prosecutions I have suffer'd in asserting the Rights of my dear Country, the ignominious (as 'twas thought) Sentence pass'd upon me, and the Intrepidity I have shewn in pursuing the glorious Cause which animated me, to the impoverishing of my Fortune, are sufficient Proofs of my Attachment to the Interest of the Publick, and  
 ' that



that I was too sincere a Lover of my native Soil to be either allured or intimidated to desert its Cause, while there was the least Hope of averting the impending Ruin.

You who are more sanguine, appear too firmly resolved for me to undertake the dissuading you from your Enterprize, since the Arguments I have hitherto made Use of, have proved fruitless, and you have answer'd the Remonstrances I have made you of the Danger which must necessarily attend your stemming the rapid Tide of Power, with a *dulce est pro patria mori*. Give me leave, since you are determin'd to appear on the publick Stage, to offer you my Advice. Take Care, that you do not mistake Party and Prejudice for publick Zeal; be sure that it is the Cause of your Country that stimulates you, and do not think you promote that, by opposing, without Distinction, whatever your Opponents do. In your Papers may your Satyre spare the Person, but give no Quarter to Vice, Folly, or the Blunders of assuming Mountebank Politicians, who by low and mean Arts shall have possessed themselves of Posts of Trust and Power; who by their Ignorance shall expose the Nation to Inconveniencies, and by their Timidity and Avarice subject her to Insults, and tarnish her Glory. It is not impossible but you may live to see such a Set of Men, Strangers to Honour and Probity; of rapacious Hands and voracious Appetites; of weak Heads and strong Passions. Men of the Stamp of these Pseudo Patriots, if such shou'd ever appear, are an Exception to the Rule of sparing of Persons, while you lash their Crimes. Shall the poor starving Creature, who robs on the Highway, be punish'd with Death, and shall he whose Rapine shall not only bring particular Families to the greatest Streights, but shall impoverish a whole Nation, enjoy peacea-

bly the Fruits of his Peculation, loaded with Honours and rioting in Luxury? No; since you are resolved—Here my poor Kinsman was taken with a fainting Fit, which cut short his Exhortation, and he never after had Strength to resume the Discourse.

Notwithstanding the Opinion of my decas'd Relation, I am resolved to appear in the Cause of Virtue and of my Country; and to proceed with the utmost Impartiality, as I am actuated by just Principles, and not by personal or party Piques. As on the one Hand, I am determin'd to spare none, whose Ignorance or Avarice shall plunge the Nation into Difficulties; so, on the other, I shall be as ready and as well pleased to give just Praise to those, in the A—n, whose Virtue, Vigilance, and Ability shew them zealous in, and capable of, advancing the *Publick Good*.

*Extracts from some Gazetteers, relating to the Bill for restraining the STAGE.*

**G**AZ. June 4. To Pasquin. There is something peculiarly absurd in your quoting *Aristophanes* in your own Justification; (see p. 262.) whose licentious Abuse of the Stage, put the *Athenians* upon the very Thing our Legislature is now passing into a Law. Every Body that has the least Acquaintance with Literature, knows what *Vetus Comædia* was; and that the Licentiousness of it took in not only private Life, and as near as was possible, the very exact Figure of Persons; but exposed on the Scene, the principal Men of the Republick by Name. *Aristophanes* carry'd this so far, that in a Piece of his, in which he brought the Person of *Cleon* on the Stage, who was a leading Man in *Athens*, the Actor refusing to play the *Roll*, he himself went on and performed it. He afterwards brought *Lampsacus* and *Brasidas*.

*fidus*, nay, *Alcibiades* and *Pericles* on the Scene, and treated their ministerial Characters, as well as their private ones, with the same Licentiousness. Such was the Intemperance of this, your Model, Sir, that the very *best*, as well as the *wisest*, Man of all *Greece*, no less than *Socrates*, was exposed by him, and thro' his Sides, *Morality* and *Government* radically struck at. This Abuse of Comedy at length stirr'd up the Indignation of the *Athenians*, who thought the *Minister* as well as the private Man accountable to them for his Actions, and not to the Poet; and finding, as *Horace* tells us, the Grievance fit to be restrained by Law, they did restrain it by Law. I shall beg leave to quote the Passage, not for your Information, for you cannot be ignorant of it; but to shew you, that tho' a wise Government may wink at small Abuses, it never can, when they arrive to a certain Pitch.

*Successit vetus his comœdia, non sine multa  
Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit, & vim  
Dignam lege regi. Lex est accepta, chorusque  
Turpiter obtulit, sublato jure nocendi.*

HOR. AR. POET.

I do not think, that to ridicule Vice is to serve its Cause. But I say, that to represent Vice in Colours more amiable than its natural ones, is to serve its Cause. And I dare say, there is not one single Person that ever went to the *Beggars Opera*, but who thought of the Characters there represented, with much less Horror and Aversion, than the same Person would, and actually does, of the Wretches that go to *Tyburn*, or the *Plantations*, tho' there is no Difference but the Poet's Colouring between them. Is this then ridiculing Vice, to make it less shocking? Surely, the greatest Advocate for Mr. Gay will not pretend to clear him of this Imputation. Is this ridiculing Vice, to shew Corruption, as you have done in *Pasquin*? This is a familiarizing Corruption, just as Mr. Gay

familiarized Vice, by taking away all the Odium of it.

Gaz. June 8. It is surprizing, the Clamour that is raised against the Bill for restraining the Licentiousness of the Stage; when there is not one sober, impartial Man, but must see and acknowledge, that the personal Abuse of Majesty itself, as well as the encouraging and promoting all manner of Vice and Immorality, is carried to such a Length, that if some speedy and effectual Stop be not put to such daring Licentiousness, we can expect nothing less, than to fall a Sacrifice to those, who lie in wait to destroy us.

Gaz. June 11. Comedy (says L'Abbe D'Aubignac) in its first Institution, and when it began to have Actors, after the Example of Tragedy, was nothing, in Truth, but a satyrick Poem; which, by Degrees, under Pretence of lashing the Vices of the People, for their Instruction, flew out, with Impunity, into shameful Detraction, not only against the Citizens, but against the Magistrates, and the most illustrious Persons, whose Names, Actions, and Faces, were brought on the Scene: And this is what is called *The Antient Comedy*. It does not result from hence, but that Comedy, at the very first, was less offensive; for under *Epicarmus*, and the first Comicks who followed him, Comedy smil'd, but was not abusive; it admitted Raillery, but not Outrages; it had Salt, but not Gall and Vinegar: But that Liberty degenerated into such unbounded Licentiousness, that the Theatre of *Aristophanes* was the Means of stirring up the People against *Socrates*, and putting him to Death. Then the Representations on the Scene took in some real Action, which could not be divided from it; for what was said against the theatrical *Socrates*, was address'd to the real *Socrates* then present. One need but read the first Comedies of *Aristophanes*,



*phanes*, to see how he mixes the Interests of the Actors with those of the Spectators; the Fable of his Pieces, with the History of the Times; and that the Railleries of his Theatre were built on the Lives of those he had a Mind to pull to Pieces. In a Word, they were nothing but *defamatory Libels*, containing the Names, Qualities, Actions, nay, the very Faces of those, whom the Poet, authoriz'd only by his *Caprice* and *Spleen*, took upon him to attack, and not the Productions of Wit, reduced to a reasonable Species of Poetry, founded upon Rule. Hence, finding the dangerous Effects of Comedy, the Magistrates, to put a Stop to this Licentiousness of the Poets, forbid them, henceforward, to name any Person in their Pieces.

But as *mischievous Wit* is never at a Loss to find Expedients, Poets cut out the Names of Persons, whom they had a Mind to abuse; but represented their Actions so exactly, that it was very easy to know whom they meant: And this was what was called since *middle Comedy*; of which *Aristophanes*, in his latter Works, has given Examples.

But this Kind of Raillery, tho' in Appearance softer than the first, was judged as pernicious in its Effects, and likewise forbid. This put Poets not only under a Necessity of inventing Names, but of composing a Fable for their Pieces: So that Comedy being now a *Work of Wit*, received Rules, in the same Manner as Tragedy, and became a *Picture*, and *Imitation*, of *Common Life*. Then publick Representations were no longer private Actions, and all that pass'd on the Scene, was look'd upon as a *true History*, in which neither the Republick nor the Spectators had any Part, &c. — And this was what constituted *The new Comedy*, which *Terence* follow'd.

It appears very plain, from this

Deduction, that ever since Comedy was reduced into Rule and Order, and specify'd, it never admitted *Personalities*, in any Shape whatever, which was always deem'd *Licentiousness*.

A Gaz. June 13. All Players that were licens'd were always look'd upon as the King's Servants; therefore I'll put a parallel Case to these Gentlemen. It is this,

A little after the Revolution, when K. William began to coin Money, Routier, that had coined for K. Charles and K. James, being an excellent Workman, was kept still in the Mint. But the Fellow being a Jacobite, made K. William's Half-Pennies so, that the Back-Part of the Head represented a Satyr's Face with Horns, alluding to a secret Calumny of his Enemies. Upon this

C Routier was turn'd out, went into France and was taken into the French Mint, where his Son, when I was in France, still continued to coin. Now might not these Patrons of Liberty have complained of this Usage of Routier, as a Breach on publick Freedom, thus to cramp the Fancy of an ingenious Artificer, and to make, *O facinus horrendum!* His M——y's Mint obey an *Imprimatur*? Doubtless, it was looked upon by the Jacobites of those Days, as a Step towards taking away the Liberty of the Press.

E But pray, Sir, Why do you let them run away with that Notion, that the chief Business of Plays, is to expose the Vices and Follies of the Great?—Comedy, ever since the old Comedy was put down by publick Authority, and, as *Horace* says, *turpiter*, with Shame, never pretended to go in this High Walk.

Common Sense, June 11. N<sup>o</sup> 19.

A Dissertation on KICKING.

I HAVE been inform'd, there has been for several Years, in the publick

publick Library at *Ratisbon*, a most curious Manuscript, *de Colaphis & Calcationibus Veterum*; of the Kicks and Cuffs of the Antients; written by the learned *Vanboosins*; and that a Copy of this Work was some Years ago transmitted into *England*, to be laid up in the Library of St. *James's*; that it has been carefully revised and collated by the learned Dr. *B—y*, who has amended an Error in the Title; for he has proved, that *Colaphis* must have been an Interpolation of the Transcriber; and that the true Reading is, *de Calcationibus Veterum*; which he translates thus: *Of the Kicks on the A— of the Antients*.

I had a Design of writing something upon this Subject myself, and have already been at no small Pains in looking over the *Cotton* and *Bodleian* Libraries. It is a Subject, well handled, that must give great Satisfaction to the Curious; nay, I could wish the World was but well inform'd of some late Truths concerning Kicking, I fancy it would contribute towards curing the Spleen of the Nation.

The Stage is the Representation of the World, and a Man may know the Inclinations of the People, by what is liked or disliked upon the Stage, and I have often observ'd a Kicking to be the most diverting Scene in a modern Comedy. Of all the Comedians who have appeared upon the Stage within my Memory, no one has taken a Kicking with so much Humour as our present most excellent Laureat, and I am inform'd his Son does not fall much short of him in this Excellence; I am very glad of it, for as I have a Kindness for the young Man, I hope to see him as well kick'd as his Father was before him. Hitherto, indeed, these Kickings have been only the Support and Ornament of the comick Scene; I wish with all my Heart some Poet of a sublime Genius would venture

to write a Kicking in a Tragedy; I am very well persuaded, if an Author was to introduce a King kicking a first Minister, it would have a very good Effect.

Some of the *Roman* Emperors, as *Nero*, *Domitian*, and *Caligula*, were given to kicking; so indeed was our *Harry VIII.* he made nothing of kicking the House of Commons. There is a Box on the Ear recorded of *Q. Elizabeth*; it was a sudden Sally of jealous Love; it was but a Kind of *aigre Douceur*; and it does not appear that it was the Fashion of her Court. The Action of Kicking might be thought a little too robust for the Delicacy of her Sex, and it might have exposed the Royal Legs, &c. to the Sneers of the young Fellows of the Court; therefore she modestly turned it into a Box on the Ear.

As no Man can account how Fashions rise and fall, who knows but the Practice of Kicking upon every trifling Occasion may become a Fashion in this Kingdom? One of the greatest Wits of our Nation has placed the Seat of Honour in a certain Part of the Body that I don't well know how to describe. It is the Part which we must not name in well-bred Company, yet happy is the fair Maid who shall rise with that Part uppermost in a Morning, good Luck shall attend her, and all the Wishes of that Day shall be crown'd with Success; but if I must describe it still plainer, it is the Part where School-Boys are punished for false Concords, and for playing Truant. If it should, I say, become a Fashion, you would see a Fellow at Court, who had just receiv'd a most gracious Kick on that Part, return as proud as a Citizen from being Knighted; and why might not the Honour of Knighthood be conferr'd this Way, as well as by the Sword? And, indeed, why might not all Titles be conferr'd this Way?



I cannot see why it might not be turned to be of excellent Use towards carrying on the Designs of Ministers of State, in case they shou'd happen to be pursuing Measures destructive of the Liberties of their Country; for in this Case they must, for their own Safety, be obliged to bribe the Representatives, and as they would certainly bribe with the Peoples Money, not with their own, and as I should think it a very right Thing to save the publick Money, I should for that Reason humbly propose, that Kicking might be introduced into publick Business instead of Bribing; I don't doubt but it might answer all the same Purposes, for I am firmly of Opinion, that whoever will take a Bribe will take a Kicking.

It is not at all improbable but Kicking may, some Time or other, become a Method of carrying on State Affairs. If we should live to see that Day, young Princes, instead of Riding, Fencing, and Dancing, would have proper Masters provided to instruct them in Kicking; and as he that undertook to eat a Sword began by eating a Dagger, so a young Adelpht should begin by kicking his Hat, before he was put to kick a Man.

There is a Court of Honour in all the Countries of Europe: In France the Mareschals or Generals preside in it. In England the Judge of the Court of Honour is Hereditary in the Family of the first Duke of the Kingdom. I should think that the Ceremonial of Kicking a Man into a Title, or a great Employment, might be settled by the Judges of these Courts of Honour. I should think it would be too great a Fatigue for the Prince himself to kick the whole Court, especially in Countries where the Court is numerous; I should therefore be of Opinion, that no body should have the Honour of being kick'd by the Sovereign, except the first Minister, the principal Secretaries of State, the President of his Councils, and some few other great

Officers of the Crown; but these might kick those next in Employment under them, who might kick the next to them; and so it might gradually descend, that there should not be a Man in any Employment in the Kingdom but what might be kick'd.

The Barbarity of a French Education will not suffer a Gentleman to take a Kick from any Person, be he never so great, without some terrible Consequences; but, I hope, we may live to get the better of such Prejudices, which may have this good Consequence, it may introduce an Elegance and Politeness of Manners not known in the World, except amongst the ancient *Goths* and modern *Hottentots*.

As to those splendid Exagitations of Choler, which are apt to break out into *Rogue* and *Rascal*, I am credibly inform'd some very stately Persons are so used to them, they receive them with the same Countenance, as, *Sir, I kiss your Hands*; this shews we are well disposed for a Reformation of Manners; yet I fear it will not grow into general Imitation, unless the Court should set the Example, which I am afraid will not happen; but if we should live to see that Day, the Place-Men must of Course all fall into it; and, I think, it would be pleasant enough, when a great Employment became vacant, to see a Parcel of impudent Fellows in Lace and Embroidery, pressing and elbowing to be kick'd.

If the common People, who are not fond of new Fashions at their first Rise, should discover any Dislike of coming into it, why might not a Standing Army be employ'd to kick a whole Nation?

*Craftsman*, June 11. N<sup>o</sup> 571.

# A DREAM.

Mr. D'Anvers,

I WAS, yesterday Morning, at the Opening of a Friend's Body, who

who dy'd of a Distemper that puzzled all his Physicians; and therefore he desired, upon his Death-bed, that they would satisfy themselves in this Manner, for the Benefit of those, whom he should leave behind him. As soon as I got home, I fell into several Reflections on the Usefulness of *Anatomy*. From thence I rambled into the common Comparison between the *Body natural* and the *Body politic*, and consider'd with myself of what infinite Advantage it would be to Mankind, if it were possible to dissect the *latter*, as well as the *former*. This odd Whim got such a strong Possession of my Fancy, that it produced the following Dream, as soon as I went to Bed.

I was carry'd up, methought, on a sudden into the Air, where a vast Multitude of People were sitting upon Clouds all around, in the Manner of an Amphitheatre; tho' not at such a Distance as to intercept their View of the Earth below, which was of a triangular Figure, and surrounded by the Sea. Upon casting my Eyes downwards, I beheld a *dead Carcass* stretch'd upon the Ground, of so prodigious a Size, that all the *monstrous Giants* of Antiquity, or the *Brobdignaggians* of modern Times, will not give you any Idea of it; for it extended itself several hundred Miles in Length, and proportionably in Breadth. The Form of it was likewise very wonderful; for tho' it resembled an *human Creature* in the main, having but *one Head* and *one Body*, yet it was composed of such an infinite Variety of *Legs, Arms,* and other Limbs, that it is impossible to compute them within several Millions. It likewise seem'd to be of the *bermaphrodite Kind*, and compounded of *both Sexes*; tho' the *male Part* appear'd to be predominant.

Having taken a full View of this astonishing Spectacle, and pondering with myself what it could be, I was inform'd by a Gentleman, who sat

next to me, that the *huge Animal*, which lay before us, having dy'd suddenly, in the Prime of his Years, his Body was going to be open'd, in order to find out the Cause of his Death; for he observed very justly that it must be something of a very extraordinary Nature that could destroy a *Being*, which was made for many Ages, and was so powerfully arm'd against *outward Violence*. I was going to make some Enquiries into the Name of his Country, and the History of his Life, when the *Operator* appear'd below and took up all our Attention. Having examined the *lower Parts*, and particularly the *Extremities*, he found them all shrivel'd up; and from thence observed that the *Circulation of the Blood* must have been obstructed for some Time. He then open'd the *Bowels*, which were putrify'd to such a Degree, that we were all forced to clap our Handkerchiefs to our Noses. But what surprized us most of all was to find the *Heart* itself intirely dry'd up, and without a Drop of Blood in it; which was all settled in the *Head* and *upper Parts*, as appear'd upon further Examination. The *Head* itself was intirely stuff'd up with coagulated Blood; and the *right Hand* next to it was so bloated, that it appear'd to be larger than any 20 Hands I ever saw. A Gentleman desired the *Operator* to lance *this Hand*; which was accordingly perform'd, and there issu'd from it a large Quantity of *corrupt Matter*. The *first left Hand*, which I observed to be very black and dirty, was likewise swell'd to an enormous Size. There were several *others*, towards the *Top of the Body*, which were tumify'd in the same Manner, and discover'd strong Symptoms of *Infection*; but, upon a nice Inspection, it appear'd that *this Animal* was of a very different Structure from all *other Creatures*; and that the greatest Part of his Blood, instead of being equally



equally circulated from the *Heart* thro' every Part of his *vast Body*, was convey'd by secret Pipes to the *Head*, and some other superior *Members*, where it stagnated, and of Course soon put an End to his Life.

As this is a very extraordinary Case, the *Anatomist* gave us a learned Lecture upon it; in which he explain'd the Nature of *this strange Animal*, and proved from divers Authorities, that it was originally a Creature of God himself, which he was pleas'd to send into the World for the noblest Purposes; but that wicked Men, who are always prone to debase his Works, had mix'd the Breed, and rais'd up an *unnatural Monster*; which, tho' it may play the Tyrant for a while, and destroy all its *Inferiors*, must at last fall a Sacrifice to its own insatiable Appetites.

This imaginary Speech had such an Effect upon me, that I started out of my Sleep; and should have been at a Loss to account for so romantick a Dream, had I not recollected the Occurrence of the Day before, and my own whimsical Reflections upon it. What gave me the most Concern was, that this disagreeable Scene should be represented to my Fancy in an *Island*; which, being our own happy Situation, must needs raise some Emotions in one, who thinks himself a *true Englishman*, and may give Occasion to invidious Suggestions. But I think the present miserable State of the Island of *Corfica*, and the prosperous Condition of *England*, will be sufficient to purge me from any such Intention. Besides, the best Interpreters of *Dreams*, both ancient and modern, have always explain'd them in a *contrary Sense*; and therefore whatever Meaning *this Dream* may be supposed to contain, or to whatever Nation it may be apply'd, I think it cannot possibly be expounded into a *Libel*. But we live in so critical an Age, where every

Thing is tortured into *Parellels* and *Innuendo's*, that I submit it to your Judgment.

Newcastle upon Tyne,  
May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1737.

S I R,

A S I have often seen Letters from anonymous Authors in your *Magazine*, I cannot help indulging a flattering Thought of one from this Place.

I doubt not but it will surprize you, if I tell you there are People in this Kingdom, who think of us *Northerns*, as but a Degree removed from the barbarous *Hottentots*, and who (whenever Occasion occurs) speak of our Country as an obscure Corner, that has nothing to induce any to live in it, who have the least Spark of Taste or Politeness to boast of. But believe me, Sir, whoever are our Slanderers, they deceive themselves much more than, I hope, they can prejudice us; for amongst the great Number of our *Northern* Nobility and Gentry, there are few, I dare say, but will allow us a tolerable Notion of what is what. For my Part, tho' I am a Native, I shall endeavour to speak in such a Manner, as to gain an easy Belief in whatever I may have Occasion to say; and if my Judgment should appear somewhat partial, let it be consider'd, that I am justifying the Manners and Customs of my Countrymen, the Produce and Situation of my Country, against the false and foolish Opinions of those People, who think and speak, without giving themselves the least Trouble to enquire into the Reality and Truth of Things.

I could not have thought there were any so ignorant as a late Journey to *London* gave me an Opportunity of meeting with. As I was transacting a little Business for myself, at a Coffee House in the City, I was surrounded with a Crowd of

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fine

fine Gentlemen, who (by what Accident I can't tell) knew me to be of *Northumberland*. But I had not been long engaged in Conversation with them, before I reflected, how much more desirable and entertaining was the Company of some Men I knew, whose Humour and good Sense could need no such Gaiety of Dress to recommend them. One of these Coffee-House Haunters ask'd me, with a very grave Face, how the Inhabitants of this Town secured the Foundations of their Buildings, from sinking into the vast Abyss (as he term'd it) occasion'd by the perpetual digging for Coals? And also very judiciously remark'd, that none surely, that could provide for themselves elsewhere, would care to attempt the acquiring a Fortune attended with so many Dangers. Another, to shew his Skill in Geography, ask'd me several Questions about our great Towns; as, whether *Newcastle*, *York*, or *Berwick* was nearest *Scotland*? and how many more Inhabitants in all the three, than in *Drury-Lane* or *St. Giles's*? With much more such senseless Stuff, as made me pity the Ignorance of those profound Enquirers, who, I dare say, thought themselves wiser than all the Heads in *Northumberland* put together. One would indeed be apt to imagine, that these Gentlemen put such Interrogatories, rather to rally an awkward Countryman, and triumph in their Superiority of Wit, than out of any real Ignorance, or with any Curiosity, or Desire to be better inform'd; but the Manner of speaking is enough to shew their Intention. I could easily perceive they were in earnest, and quite serious in their Questions, I therefore took upon me to expose these mistaken Notions, so ridiculously entertain'd in prejudice of a Country and People, enjoying all Kinds of Advantages, in almost as great Perfection as the best Part of our Island can afford.

I may also add, that the *Northerns* are a polite People, and perhaps as well bred as those who think more highly of themselves than to bear with a Comparison: And why not? since we have *Beaux* and *Belles*, who in their different Provinces, can choose and judge of Fashions, censure new Plays and Poems, adjust the Tippet, or cock the Hat, write, and receive *Billets doux*, and if need require, when Honour is attack'd, return the Insult with Sword and Pistol; besides the inextirpable Custom of Gallantry and Intriguing, with many more undoubted Marks of the reigning Taste of this Age. As for our Soil and Produce, together with the good Things we import in Exchange for our Manufactures, they are of such Kinds, and abound in such Plenty, that the most voluptuous *Epicure*, if he pleases, may glut in Dainties, and the jolly *Bacchanalian*, in no less Profusion, drown the Cares of Life in the mantling Bowl.

Some have been so malicious as to report that our Women are disagreeable, tho' not so much in Nature, as by a strange ill Fancy, and Ungenteelness in their Dress. But this false Aspersions may be easily contradicted; Have we not a frequent Commerce with the Metropolis of our Land, which must doubtless bring with it, the Advantage of having communicated to us, whatever is good, and worthy Imitation; and bating some few nice Points, we come little short of our Patterns: In-somuch, Sir, that whenever you meet with a Lady well dress'd about the Decline of any Fashion in Town (for, I take it, such sublunary Things are but transient) only imagine that you see such a one in the very Pink of the Mode in *Newcastle*, and I will assure you that the Difference shall scarce be perceivable; for we have Ladies of such a fine Taste in Dress and the other Elegancies in Life, that



that I could point you out a Taylor's Daughter, or Mantua-Maker's Apprentice, that may vie with any mock Dutchess in the Land.

But let me not forget what is more worthy our Notice; if *Newcastle*, as a Proof of its Politeness, can produce a multifarious Crowd of fashionable Fools, she may no less boast of her Men of Sense and Learning. Happy for her, her Constitution is *English*, and her Bulwarks proof against any Invader, whilst Industry and Temperance, and Regard to her Laws is the Blessing of her People. And to shew you we are not destitute of Generosity or Understanding to dispense so great a Treasure, I must not omit such an Instance of it, as when known will redound to our Glory. I mean that just Regard paid to Merit in any Shape whatever. Not long ago, there was a particular Office in this Town became vacant, which being of some Importance, occasioned a Variety of Candidates; one was recommended by his Friends as an honest and inoffensive Man, but his Capability of executing the Office not consider'd; another, without either Capacity to justify his being a Candidate, or indeed any other Merit to deserve Regard, applies to the Donors, with near the Equivalent in ready Specie; E a Third was equally solicitous, but, I believe, more than equally diffident, tho' he had the most Reason to expect Success. But behold! the World has a fair Example! this latter was put in Possession of what he deserv'd, the honest Man provided for, and the F pecuniary Offer contemn'd, and rejected with Scorn. What Honours! what Eulogiums! are not due to such truly renowned Actions, and how happy the People enjoying an uninterrupted Peace and Prosperity, under the steady and disinterested Government of such Magistrates!

To this I shall add the distinguishing Encouragement here given to all

ingenuous Professors of the liberal Arts. Mathematicks, both speculative and practical, and all the other Branches of Philosophy, are lectur'd to our Youths by one whose Abilities are truly excellling; and the dead and living Languages taught to our Sons and Daughters by Masters of Learning and sound Principles. We have also a very good Concert of Musick, which affords us an Opportunity of improving our Taste in that delightful Science; and that the Benefit and Entertainment of it may be indiscriminately given to all Lovers of Harmony, it is carry'd on by Subscription, and at so easy an Expence as to admit a poorer Man, than one whose highest Ambition would be to hear a Play from the eighteen-penny Gallery.

These, Sir, are Conveniencies in Life, so truly valuable, that, as a North-Country Man, I cannot help reflecting on the great Worth of each of them; and heartily rejoice that we, who are so far distant from the Muses Seat, have such noble Advantages, as are abundantly sufficient to make us content with our Situation. And tho' we hear no *Oratorio's* from *Handel*, no new Entertainment from *Drury-Lane*, nor yet a favourite Song from the enchanting *Farinelli*, we are pleased in being good Subjects, and equally protected with all true *Englishmen*, under our present happy Establishment.

I am, Sir, Yours,

J. P.

*The Tattling TRAVELLER.*

To URANIA,

'T IS with the highest Pleasure, my dear *Urania*, that I look back and recount the happy Moments I spent in conversing with you; a View of every cool Retreat, the Murmurs of every little Rivulet, and even the whisp'ring *Zephyrs* that send

their evening Breezes thro' the verdant Plains, concur in reminding me of past Pleasures; and every Conversation I have enter'd into since I came Abroad, tends only to teach me how to value my dear *Urania's* by the Want of it.

I know you'll expect I shou'd give you some Account of what occur'd in our Travels; but as nothing more remarkable than a Lady's losing her Garter in leaving the Coach, and the Coachman's getting drunk and falling from his Box, happen'd till we came to *Birmingham*, a large Market-Town in *Warwickshire*, I shall pass by those little Incidents, and only tell you we arriv'd there after about ten Days Fatigue in this hot Season. We took up our Quarters at one of the best Inns in Town, where our Landlady, a Widow Gentlewoman, entertain'd us with a very agreeable Conversation, insomuch that we imagin'd ourselves breathing the polite Air of *St. James's*; but were soon convinc'd of our Mistake, when our good Landlady out of Complaisance introduc'd us into the Company of some Persons, who made a tolerable Appearance, and whom she was pleas'd to call some of the best of the Town. 'Twould be tedious to you, my dear *Urania*, to tell you with what Airs of Gravity they talk'd of the Prices of *Speltor*, *Brass*, *Iron*, and several other Things we were entirely unacquainted with; while *Religion*, *Virtue*, and all the *liberal Arts*, seem'd wholly neglected: Nay, all my Brother got by endeavouring to introduce a Discourse of a different Kind, was a general Sneer, with a — pray, Sir! How long since you left Oxford? One Thing I must remark with regard to one of the Company, (who I'm since told is a neighbouring Barber,) that notwithstanding the Current of the Discourse ran in a quite different Channel, he several Times, with a very great Air of Forwardness, attempted to

introduce a Conversation in favour of *Deism*, but in so aukward a Manner, that it seem'd to me no more than a Parcel of common-place Stuff, extracted from *Collins* and *Tindal*, without either Reason or Argument to support it: In short, there appear'd in his Countenance, a grave Sort of Grimace, with an Air of Self-sufficiency, which is too often the genuine Characteristick of a weak Understanding.

You know, my dear *Urania*, how much I esteem the Prayers of the Church; this led me in the Morning to pay my Devotions in a very beautiful Pile, erected within these few Years in a fine airy Situation, and dedicated to *St. Philip*; but you'll be surpriz'd when I tell you how much I was interrupted in my Devotion by the Curate's Ogling a pretty Lady that sat near me; how necessary is it to have the Prayers by heart, that the Eyes may be at liberty to catch sometimes a Glance from the condescending Fair? The Pleasantness of the Walk (and perhaps a Tincture of too much Curiosity) led my Brother and me the next Day (being *Sunday*) to the same Church; the pretty Lady before mention'd I found had remov'd her Seat to a Part of the Church more remote from the Pulpit; whether out of an Apprehension of being again ogled by the gay young Curate, or expecting the like from a Gentleman of the same Cloth, who officiated that Day, I can't pretend to determine. The Gentleman deliver'd his Discourse (which seem'd well suited to a popular Audience) in a very graceful Way. When the Service was over, I accepted of a Pinch of Snuff from a Gentleman that sat near me, who told us, if we would wait till the Congregation was dispers'd, we might have the Pleasure of hearing some extraordinary Flourishes upon the Organ, by a very great Master of Musick lately come



(as I remember) from some Part of Germany. As you know I am a great Admirer of Church-Musick, you'll easily imagine I soon prevail'd with my Brother, and self, to accept his Offer. The Church Doors being shut in order to keep out the Mob, you'll hardly believe, my dear Urania, how agreeably I was surpriz'd, by one of the finest Hands I had ever heard in all my Travels: he play'd several Tunes with great Judgment and Dexterity; but how was I charm'd, when after a fine introductory Flourish, he dropt upon a Tune call'd the *Black-Joke*? This I found was one of his favourite Tunes, and I must own I never heard it humour'd with more soft, agreeable Turns and Quavers, in all my Life.

When the Repast was over we return'd to our Quarters, charm'd into an agreeable Sort of Disposition; when our Landlady told my Brother, if a *Clergyman's* Company wou'd be acceptable, there was a very ingenious Man in the next Room wou'd beg leave to sup with him; my Brother very readily accepted the Proposal, and when Supper was over the Conversation turn'd upon Authors, Books, Musick, and Poetry. Amongst other Things the Gentleman told my Brother, he had with a great deal of Labour and Study, and a more than ordinary Pains, in correcting the Language, lately publish'd a Piece upon *classical Learning*, in which he had pointed out the Beauties of the Authors, shewn the Exactness of their Stile, and the Justness of their Reasoning; and that it was not merely translated from Prefaces and Introductions, of various Editions of those Authors; but a Work that had really cost him a World of Pains; and that he had the Honour to dedicate it to *Arthur Onslow, Esq;* whom he remember'd to have seen at *Eaton School* when he was a Boy. He told him likewise, that he had publish'd two other Pieces, one of which

I can't remember, the Title begins with a hard Word which sticks in my Teeth when I attempt to pronounce it; its Use, *he says*, is to instruct Masters in the true Method of teaching Grammar to their Pupils; the other, *he says*, is a very curious Piece, in which he has corrected Bp. Hare and several other great Men, in the Musick of the *Hebrew Poetry*: 'tis his Opinion that these three Pieces are all very excellent in their Kind, and superior to every Thing that has been wrote in that Way; and he has not only great Expectations, from these Performances, but also from a Letter he has lately prevail'd with *Orator Henly* to insert in a Paper call'd the *Hyp Doctor*, in his Favour: He is in Expectation of considerable Preferment, and seems a very modest grave Divine. My Brother rather chuses to depend upon his Veracity in the Character he has given him of his Works, than take the Pains to examine them! Notwithstanding he modestly told him he hop'd he wou'd be a Subscriber to him for a Copy of each of them.

You'll not easily imagine, my dear Urania, how highly I was diverted, or rather shock'd at the Impertinence of a Fellow that frequents the House; and who, a Gentleman in the Company told us, affected very much to be esteem'd a *Wit*: He seems mightily to please himself with the Repetition of a Set of low Puns, that he has made himself a compleat Master of; I remember the Gentleman call'd him Doctor, and I think he assum'd the Air of a *Quack* to a Degree that render'd him very deserving of that Character. I can't but say he behav'd in a tolerable Manner at first, but when he grew a little more familiar, his debauch'd Discourses, intermix'd with an uncommon Profaneness and low Witticisms, render'd him, I think, one of the most despicable Animals I ever convers'd with: But when the Gentleman whisper'd

us in the Ear, and told us how much the poor Man's Understanding was affected, at two certain Periods of Time, which he call'd the *Full* and *Change* of the Moon, our Surprise in some Measure abated.

Several other *very material* Occurrences happen'd during our Stay at *Birmingham*; as particularly, we had an Account of a *Clergyman's* Lady in the Neighbourhood deliver'd of a Dropsy, with which she had been afflicted near *nine Months*, by the Assistance and Advice of an eminent *Physician*, lately come to this Place, whose Reputation, we doubt not, will soon rise in proportion to his Merit; but this, amongst other Things, may possibly be the Subject of my next to dear *Urania*,

From her faithful CAMILLA.

Weekly Miscellany, June 17. N<sup>o</sup> 234.

Conclusion of the Remarks on LEONIDAS. (See p. 258.)

S I R,

**I**N my last Letter I endeavoured to shew the Propriety of the Rule laid down by *Horace*, viz. to divest Poetry of its Metre in order to find its real Value. I put the 23 first Lines of *Leonidas* to this Test, not one of which could stand it, but sunk all into common Prose. He then proceeds with the following; and afterwards says: I have now transposed (as Mr. *Bays* calls it) the first 76 Lines of *Leonidas*, out of which there are Six that may be just able to pass for indifferent Poetry, the first 56 being entirely destitute of it.

I will now recommend a Piece of Advice to the Author, which if observed, will be an Antidote to those false and groveling Notions, which his *Common-sensical* Admirers seem willing to instil into him. I would have him more cautious of writing a flat and unpoetical than a *bombast* and *nonsensical* Line. *Nat. Lee* with all his Rant and Extravagance will be

read and admired, while a hundred modern Poems and Plays, which have not one Syllable of Nonsense thro' the whole, die away as soon as born. One would sooner pardon Frenzy than Frigidity, (says the best Critic as well as Poet in the Nation:) No Author is to be envy'd for such Commendations as he may gain by that Character of Style, which his Friends must agree together to call Simplicity, and the rest of the World will call Dulness. [Pref. to the *Iliad*.]

I now congratulate Mr. G—, my Reader, and myself upon our Escape from Darkness to Light, from Flatness to Sublimity. The Passage that follows the Speech of *Leonidas*, is upon the whole extremely beautiful. I shall only mark two Lines which I wish had been omitted. Book I. Line 77.

He said; by shame suppress'd each clam'rous voice—  
Was lost in silence; till a general shout,  
Proclaim'd th' approach of Agis from the fane,  
' Where taught by Phœbus on the Delphic-hill,  
' The Pythian maid his oracles reveal'd.  
He came, but discontent and grief o'er-cast  
His anxious brow, reluctant he advanc'd,  
And now prepar'd to speak. Th' impatient throng  
Was gather'd round him; motionless they stood,  
With expectation; not a whisper told  
The silent fear, but all on Agis gaze;  
And still as death attend the solemn tale:  
As o'er the western waves, when ev'ry storm  
Is hush'd within it's cavern — and a breeze,  
Soft-breathing, lightly with its wings along  
The slacken'd cordage glides, the sailor's ear  
Perceives no sound throughout the vast expanse;  
None but the murmurs of the sliding prow,  
Which slowly parts the smooth and yielding main:  
So through the wide and listening crowd, no sound,  
No voice but thine, O Agis, broke the air,  
Declaring thus the oracle divine.

Here we feel the Effects of Poetry, we no longer read a cold historical Narration, but become Spectators, nay Actors ourselves.

After taking Notice of a few more Faults and Improperities, he concludes thus. I ought in Justice to confess to those Readers, who may chance not to have read *Leonidas*, that tho' there are Faults sufficient to justify the Opposition I have made to it, yet there are Beauties more than sufficient to repay



repay their Trouble in reading it over. I have quoted one Passage of this Nature already, and I shall conclude with a Description of the Hero of the Poem, which will sufficiently speak its own Excellence.

— — — — — Soon their anxious looks  
All on the great Leonidas unite,  
Long known his country's refuge. He alone  
Remains unshaken. Rising he displays  
His godlike presence. Dignity and grace  
Adorn his frame, and manly beauty join'd  
With strength Herculean. On his aspect shines  
Sublimest virtue, and desire of fame,  
Where justice gives the laurel; in his eye,  
The inextinguishable spark, which fires  
The souls of patriots; while his brow supports  
Undaunted valour, and contempt of death.

PHILOMUSÆUS.

Common Sense, June 18. N<sup>o</sup> 20.

*The Principles of Government, and Power founded in Riches.*

**H**ARRINGTON, that curious Inquirer into the Nature of Mankind, has, in the Beginning of his *Oceana*, told us, that the Principles of Government are two-fold; Internal, or the Goods of the Mind; and External, or the Goods of Fortune. The Goods of the Mind are natural or acquired Virtues; as Wisdom, Prudence, and Courage, &c. The Goods of Fortune are Riches. To the Goods of the Mind answers Authority; to the Goods of Fortune, Power or Empire.—

Riches, our Author says, consist in Land, or in Money and Goods; and he shews, that where-ever the Balance is, there the Government will be. If the Balance be in one Man, his Empire is absolute Monarchy: If in a few, it is an Aristocracy: If in the People in general, it is a Democracy. He likewise says, that this Balance must always consist in Land, except in such Cities which subsist mostly by Trade, and have little or no Land; in which Case, the Balance of Treasure may be equal to that of Land.

But before our Author wrote,

there was a new Sort of Riches invented, upon which all the absolute Monarchies in Europe depend: I mean, that of Taxes, Posts, and Employments. For in every Country of Europe, except Turkey, a Man's Property is secured to him by the Laws of his Country; but the Taxes, Posts, and Employments, which in most of the Monarchies of Europe are all at the Disposal of the King, place in him so large a Share of Riches, that it is become an Over-balance for that Share of Riches still left in the Possession of the Nobles and People; and tho' in most of those Countries, no Tax, or very few, can be imposed without the Consent of the Assembly of the States, or Parliament, yet by Means of the Posts and Employments in the sole Disposal of the King, the Majority of the Members hang so upon their Sovereign, that the Assembly never refuses any Tax or Free-gift his Majesty pleases to demand.

In this Country we are not, I believe, in any Danger of such an absolute Government as that in Turkey, where the Grand Seignior is the sole Proprietor of all the Lands within that vast Empire. But when we consider the great Number of Taxes, and the many rich Posts and Employments, we may, perhaps, find some Reason to suspect we are in Danger of falling under such an one as that now established in France, &c. for I could shew that the Revenues of all the Posts, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical (including Perquisites) in the Disposal of the Crown, either mediately or immediately, amount to above ten Millions Sterling a Year; which is so great a Share of the Riches of this Kingdom, that it is to be feared it may, some Time or other, prove an Over-balance for that which is as yet in the Possession of the People; especially, if the Majority of our Nobility and Gentry should, by their Luxury be reduced to necessitous Circumstances; for a Man

Man who has accustomed himself to spend 10,000*l.* a Year, and can, from his own private Fortune, get but 9000*l.* a Year to spend, will be as humble a Servant, and even as *ab-*  
*ject* a Slave to the Man who can give him the 1000*l.* a Year he wants, as  
another Man who has not *Bread* to his *Teeth*; and a Man who has placed his *whole Delight* in the *heaping up* of Money, will be as humble, as obedient, and as fawning as the former, to any Man who can add to that *Delight*.

To this Revenue of *ten Millions a Year*, we are to add the *private* Fortunes of all those who are in *Possession* of any *Post* or *Employment*, at least such as depend upon *Pleasure*; and we are also to add the *private* Fortunes of all those who are in *Ex-*  
*pectation* of any *Post* or *Employment* for themselves, or their near Friends or Relations; which two Additions will greatly contribute to cast the *Balance* in favour of the Crown. And a third Consideration of great Weight, is, that the whole of the  
Riches which are thus in the *Balance* on the Side of the Crown, being under the Direction of *one Man*, may always be made to operate more strongly towards attaining any End proposed, than it is possible to make those Riches operate, which are in  
the Possession of the People *in general*.

From these Considerations, it is to be feared, that if ever the Riches now in the Possession of the Crown, should be applied towards *managing* our *Elections*, and directing the Proceedings of our *Parliaments*, it will  
be in the Power of the Crown to have always such *Parliaments* as will grant whatever the King demands, and agree to *every Thing* he desires; and in such an unfortunate Case, our Government would be of the *very*  
*same* Nature, and our Monarchy as  
*absolute* as that now established in *France*, or in any other Kingdom of *Europe*. The Art of supporting such

a Government would consist only in bringing in all the prodigal, the luxurious, the ambitious, and the avaricious *Fools* of the Kingdom, who have *large private* Fortunes to join the *Court Party*, by Means of *Posts* and *Employments*. And if such a Case should ever happen, which God forbid, I will be bold to say, it would be *better* for us to have no Parliament at all.

During his present Majesty's Reign we are certain no Part of the Riches now in the Possession of the Crown, will ever be applied towards *corrupt-*  
*ing* our Voters, or our Members; nor will any *Employment* ever be *con-*  
*ferred* or *resumed*, with any such View; but we know not what may happen hereafter; and if ever any such Thing should be attempted by the Ministers of any future King, they will proceed in such a *villain-*  
*ous* Attempt with the utmost *Caution* and *Privacy*. Every one of their most *abandoned* Slaves will pretend he votes and acts only from Motives of *Honour* and *publick Good*; and as the contrary cannot in its Nature admit of a *legal Proof*, he will secretly rejoice in the *impenetrable* Obscurity of his Crime, and vainly imagine himself a much *cleverer Fellow* than any of those who dare not allow *even*  
*themselves* to be conscious of a dishonourable Behaviour. However, it will, from the Nature of our Constitution, be easy to discover the Fraud; and for this Purpose I shall, from our Author's Principles of Government, lay down a Rule which Posterity may have Occasion for, tho' we in this Age are so happy as not to have the least Occasion for it.

Our Author observes, that the Legislator, who can unite, in his Government, the *Principles of Authority* with the *Principles of Power*, comes nearest to the Work of God, whose Government consists of Heaven and Earth; for while *Power* and *Authority* continue united in the Per-  
sons



sons governing any Country, that Country must be happy; and the Government, whether Monarchical, Aristocratical, or Democratical, will be *just* and *easy*; but the Difference is, that in the Monarchical the *Principles of Authority* and of *Power* are often *disunited*; in the Aristocratical, they are sometimes *disunited*; but in the Democratical they never can be, at least they cannot long remain *disunited*, without altering the Form of Government; for those Magistrates who are not possessed of the *Goods of Fortune*, cannot preserve their *Power*, unless they be possessed of the *Goods of the Mind*, by which they preserve their *Authority*.

Now as these three Forms of Government are, in our happy Constitution, most exactly and artfully blended together, the *Principles of Authority* and of *Power* must always continue united in the Persons of our Governors, that is, of our *King* and his *Ministers*; for tho', by the Nature of our Constitution, the Person of the King be sacred, tho' he can never be supposed to do any Wrong, and consequently can never *forfeit* his *Authority*, much less his *Power*, yet if he should have the Misfortune to employ *Ministers*, who, either by their *Weakness* or *Wickedness* should *forfeit* their *Authority*, in that Case, the People assembled by their Representatives, with the Assistance of our Nobles, may, and always will, *while our Constitution remains entire*, remove such *Ministers* from the King's Councils, because of their *Weakness*, or hang them, because of their *Wickedness*.

From hence we may most certainly conclude, that if ever the *Ministers* of any future King should, by their *Weakness* or *Wickedness*, *forfeit* their *Authority*, and nevertheless, instead of being removed, or punished by Parliament, should get the Parliament not only to *approve* of every Thing they do, but to *protect* even their Characters from *deserved Censure*, I say, we may in such a Case most certainly conclude, that our Constitution is *overturned*; and that the *Riches* of the Crown are *perverted* towards supporting the *Power* of *Ministers* after they have lost their *Authority*, by Means of *corrupting* either our *Voters*, or our *Members*.

If ever such a Misfortune should befall this Nation, it may not, perhaps, be in the Power of a private Man to give particular Instances of any such *Corruption*; but by the *Effect* we may most certainly judge of the Cause, yea more certainly than if we saw it with our Eyes. This, I therefore say, will be a most *infallible Rule* for our Posterity to judge by; but, thank God! we have at present no Occasion for making Use of it.

PHILELEUTHERIA.

Fog's Journal, June 18. N<sup>o</sup> 3.

Immodest Action on the Stage censur'd, &c.

THE Bill for restraining the License of the Stage will, no doubt, be general,

and extend to immodest Actions as well as to the gauling Liberty taken, of exposing Bribery and Corruption, supposed by the Poet, to be practised in Elections; for, no doubt, the Mind may as effectually be debauch'd thro' the Eye, as through the Ear. I have seen such Dances on the Stage, as must have given great Offence to the Modest, and certainly must have had an ill Effect on the Young; as we may very well imagine has also, the successful Rape committed by *Harlequin*, which, I believe, has been the only Subject of what are called *Entertainments* since they were first exhibited. Nobody, of Morals, I may venture to say, but has long wish'd to see a Reformation of the Stage; but I fear, 'till we see a reformed Taste of the Town, however Satyr may be restrained, and — skreen'd from the Apprehension of being exposed, the Theatres will continue as immoral as ever.

I hope too the Bill will take Notice of the exorbitant Sums carry'd out of the Kingdom by the *Italians*, which is not the only ill Effect of Operas, for they contribute to the enervating of our Youth, as much as the Masquerades to the promoting of Vice; which Entertainment, as the Bill depending is to restrain Licentiousness, we may believe will be included. Were the Operas less expensive, or were the Sums they cost circulated among us, and did they not contribute to the rendering our young People effeminate, I should not wish the Fall of them; for as they will never deviate into Wit, so there is no Danger of their being satyrical upon any, and a M—r may blunder or plunder, or both, without any Apprehension of being exposed on the *Italian Stage* in London.

To the Author of COMMON SENSE.

S I R,

WE are half a Dozen of us old Fellows, the only Patriots of our Village, who meet o'ten at Neighbour Dobson's, where, over a Cup of good Nut-Brown, we read your Paper. As your Lucubrations tend to the Good of your Country, they always meet with our Approbation; and as you frequently administer Diversion to us, as well as Instruction, we cannot, as honest Fellows, but express our Gratitude, by giving you the Thanks of the whole Company; at the same Time that we communicate what we think may be call'd an Amendment to your *Kicking Scheme*, which however we submit to your Judgment. (See p. 309 G.)

We propose, as a proper Introduction to it, that all the present *In's* be kick'd out, it being the most suitable Method of rewarding their consummate Merits, as well as the most probable Means of making room for those, who, for the Good of their Country, will be contented to be kick'd *In*. And to prevent

S — Kicking's

Kicking's going by Favour, as Kissing is said to do, we are humbly of Opinion, that an Act should be obtain'd to oblige the Executive Power, where-ever lodg'd, to fling the Foot out to a fix'd Limit, and no farther; lest by kicking some unmercifully, and others not so much as they deserve, they introduce a new Sort of Bribery.

These Preliminaries settled, we agree intirely to your Scheme, till you come to the *standing Army's* kicking the People into a Compliance with these Measures; this we can't think prudent, for fear the Commanders should draw a Precedent from it, to imploy them to kick any other Scheme (tho' never so destructive) into the People. Besides, we are apprehensive the People would be apt to kick again, which we rather wish them to let alone, and, instead thereof, unite heartily to kick some of their next *Neighbours*, who have taken a great deal of Pains to deserve it. From

Your Servants,  
A, B, C, D, E, F.

*Grubstreet Journal*, June 23. N<sup>o</sup> 391.

*A Consultation of the four and twenty Letters.*

*Cribs-Cribs-Row*, June 3, 1737.

Gentlemen,

THE 24 Letters being lately convened at this Place, ordered me, their Secretary, to read to them a very odd Paragraph, inserted in some of the publick Papers, *viz.*

'On Thursday last, between nine and ten o' Clock, a Man that lives near *Oxford Market*, ty'd a Rope to a Cart in the Market, and thereby tuck'd himself up: Some of the Butchers seeing him hang, cut him down, and finding he was not dead, they beat him severely with the Rope, till he came to his Senses.'

On this Article of News the following Remarks were made.

A asked, if the Man was married; for his supposal was, that nothing could be more likely to make a Man hang himself than Matrimony.

B began with interpreting the Words *between nine and ten*, to signify *between nine and ten at Night*; and then told us, that the poor Man being married, and having before his Eyes the Fear of the Devil and a certain Lecture, chose rather to hang himself than go to Bed to his Wife.

C concluded to send this unfortunate Man to the *Advertiser at Rawthmell's Coffee-house*.

D dogmatically accounted for the Strangeness of the Fact, that he *bang'd himself* in a Market-place, and *ty'd a Rope to a Cart*: For, says he, he did not dare, even to *bang himself*, in his own House.

E endeavoured to prove, that no married Man could safely call the House his own,

which was sometimes too hot to hold him.

F freely took on him to fall foul upon the Phrase *tuck'd himself up*; that it was a ludicrous Expression, inconsistent with the Gravity of a daily Historian.

G, being a great Geographer, let us know, that *Oxford-Market* was situate in Tyburn Road.

A Which modern Virtuosi say,  
Inclines to hanging every way.

H held it very heinous, that they should cut the Man down, and bring him to his Senses, in case he was a married Man.

I instantly declared, that being *beaten with a Rope*, with which a Man had taken some Pains to *hang himself*, was exactly the same Case, as being harrassed with a Wife, which a Man had taken some Pains to marry.

B K keenly replied, that the Butchers of *Oxford-Market* were the best *Mad Doctors* in the World; since they, by only *beating* the Man *with a Rope*, soon brought him to his Senses.

C L learnedly observed, that the News-writer could never truly affirm, that the Man was come to his Senses, except his Wife were dead; *Nam sublatâ causâ tollitur effectus*.

M, being musically inclined, entertained us with a Song.

Of all the plagues beneath the sun,  
To love's the greatest curse:  
If one's deny'd, then he's undone;  
If not, 'tis ten times worse.

Poor Adam by his wife ('tis known)  
Was trick'd some years ago;  
But Adam was not trick'd alone,  
For all his sons are so.

Lovers the strangest fools are made,  
When they their nymphs pursue;  
Which they will ne'er believe 'till wed,  
But then they find it true.

They beg, they pray, and they implore,  
'Till wearied out of life:  
And pray what's all this trouble for?  
Why truly, for a wife.

Each maid's an angel while she's woo'd,  
But when the wooing's done,  
The wife instead of flesh and blood,  
Proves nothing but a bone.

A wife (all men of learning know)  
Was *Tantalus's* curse;  
The apples, that did tempt him so,  
Were nought, but a divorce.

The liver of *Prometheus*,  
A gnawing vulture fed:  
The moral of the tale was thus,  
The poor old man was wed.

When first the senseless empty Nokes,  
With wooing does begin;  
Far better he might beg the stocks,  
That they would let him in.

Yet



Yet for a lover we may say,  
He wears no cheating phyz;  
Tho' others looks do oft betray,  
He looks like what he is.

Each lover's such a wretched ass,  
Surely he needs no curse;  
He wishes he may wed his lass,  
No soul can wish him worse.

N, a notorious Scribbler, was for sending  
the Remarks and Song to your Society.

O opened his Mouth in approbation of this  
Proposal.

The abovesaid Gentlemen, were the only  
Speakers to the Point in question. For,

P, Q, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z, being  
all married Men, hung down their Heads,  
and had nothing at all to say for themselves.

Your most humble Servant,

AND PER SE AND.

§. A Letter from a Gentleman in London to  
his Friend in the Country, sent the Day  
after the Act for laying a Duty on Spirit-  
uous Liquors took Place.

S I R,

THE most remarkable Occurrence since  
my last, is the Death of that incom-  
parable Personage the Lady Geneva; she was  
a Lady of a very illustrious *Extraction*, of  
universal Benevolence to all such as implored  
her Assistance, being Food to the Hungry,  
Cloaths to the Naked, a constant Refuge to  
the Fatherless and Widows, and a never-  
failing Consolation to the Persecuted and Op-  
pressed. By Constitution of a very high Spi-  
rit, she was ever mindful of Injuries recei-  
ved, and of all Attempts of imposing upon  
her Good-nature, ever turning such Offences  
to the Shame of the Transgressors; neither  
would she admit of any Reconciliation, till  
she had debased them to the lowest State hu-  
man Nature is capable of. Notwithstanding  
these and many other personal Qualifications,  
she was held in the highest Esteem by those  
of her own Sex, even of the first Quality,  
being admitted into their most private A-  
partments, ever at hand to administer Relief  
under the many Disappointments and Afflic-  
tions, so unfortunately incident to that tender  
Part of the Creation. She was no less pos-  
sessed of the Affections of the Land-holders,  
whose Interest she was always ambitious of  
being thought to have much at Heart; with  
some of whom, 'twas confidently affirm'd, she  
had for some Time past liv'd in a very criminal  
Conversation. Her Death ('tis thought)  
was owing to some very indecent and ungen-  
tlemanlike Aspersions cast on her, by a great  
Man in a certain great Assembly, in Re-  
venge of some private Family-Quarrel be-  
tween him and her Ladyship; or, as others  
say, from his Impatience of any Rival to  
share with him in the Affections of the Peo-

ple. This ill Usage (it was apprehended)  
would be greatly resented by her Friends and  
Dependants; to prevent which, it was  
thought proper to place a strong Guard at the  
said Gentleman's House. Could she have  
out-lived that fatal Day, it is believed she  
might still have long flourished, being (tho'  
much advanced in Years) of great *Strength*

A of *Body*; and what is yet more wonderul,  
still encreasing in *Strength* as she increased in  
Years. In *Holland* she has left an only Si-  
ster, who is no less the Darling of the Peo-  
ple there. Upon her Death-bed she declared  
she died without Issue, and that if any were  
imposed upon them as such, the same were  
illegitimate. The greatest Part of her Sub-  
stance she left to the *Brewers-Company*,  
whom she also made her Executors: Her  
Body to the *Surgeons* and *Apothecaries* joint-  
ly, who propose to make great Gains by  
using it in the Preparation of their Medicines.  
As she lived universally beloved, so she died  
universally lamented.

C Craftsman, June 25. N<sup>o</sup> 573.

The Conduct of the ministerial Writers, in  
relation to the Bill for restraining the  
STAGE.

MY Lord Clarendon observes of Sir Ed-  
ward Herbert, Attorney-General to  
K. Charles I. that the Knack of his Talk was  
the most like Reason, without being it. I  
cannot say even so much of the ministerial  
Writers; for there is nothing in any of their  
Papers like Reason, but the Stiffness, Pedan-  
try and Affectation, with which they abound.  
They are now grown so abominably dull,  
that the Publick will hardly bear any Re-  
marks upon them, and it is always necessary  
to make an Apology for troubling them in  
this Manner, even when Points of the ut-  
most Importance are concern'd in the Debate.  
They have lately clubb'd all their Abilities  
against the Stage; tho' they are so incon-  
sistent with each other, that it is impossible  
to give them a direct Answer.

E Allowing the Grecian, Roman, and British  
Theatres to have been guilty of some Abuses,  
which cannot indeed be deny'd; is there no  
Difference between pruning off the luxuriant  
Branches, and cutting up the Tree by the  
Roots? Or if Men in Authority ought not to  
be satirized upon the Stage, even in general  
Characters, which the People may apply; is  
it reasonable to allow such a Privilege against  
those, who think it their Duty to oppose  
them, in a free Country? It hath been  
strongly urged, on the other Side, what a  
prodigious Effect theatrical Representations  
have upon the Minds of the People; and  
there is certainly a good deal of Truth in it.  
A great Statesman of Antiquity used to say,  
S s 2 that

that if he had the Management of the Stage intirely in his Hands, he would undertake to govern the World; and one of our own Country made an Observation of the same Nature, with Relation to common Ballads. If therefore the Disease is grown so desperate, that nothing but Amputation will cure it, let that desperate Remedy be apply'd, and not leave such a popular Engine in the Hands of one Party, which may make them absolute, and put it in their Power to destroy the other.

It is farther said, in Answer to us, that the Liberty of the Stage hath no Relation to the Liberty of the Press, of which they affect at present to be zealous Advocates; tho' it is well known they were not always so; and there is not one Argument for restraining the one, which will not equally extend to the other.

If any wicked Minister should hereafter think it necessary to screen his Actions from publick Notice by such a Restraint upon the Press, he would certainly cloak it under the Pretence of Zeal for his Master. It was very well observed, in a certain Place, that a Man, who had often libell'd K. Charles II. with Impunity, was at last put in the Pillory for reflecting upon one of his Ministers; upon which the King express'd himself to this Effect. — *The Fellow is a Fool. Had he stuck to me, he had been safe enough; but if he takes the same Liberty with great Men, he must expect to be severely punish'd.*

If such a Minister, as I here suppose, should stand in Need of a plausible Handle to put his Design in Execution, he would probably instruct some of his most trusty Creatures, or Hirelings, to abuse the just Liberty of the Press, in order to justify a Restraint upon it. Nay, if he should happen to be a Man of a very vindictive Nature, he might even take away the Liberties of a whole Nation, to revenge himself upon two or three particular Persons, who had given him Offence, by setting his Character and Conduct in a true Light.

But we are told that this Act only confirms former Laws, and gives the Chamberlain no Power but what he enjoy'd before by Custom, or Prerogative.

This is not only very far from being true, but would be fallacious, supposing it to be so; for the Claims of the Crown by Prerogative were always doubtful and disputed; but there is no contending with an express Act of Parliament. Besides, did not Mr. Osborne assert, some Time ago, that there was no such Thing as Prerogative, since the Revolution, and extol our present Happiness upon that Account? I could by no Means agree with him upon this Head, and gave my Reasons for it in two or three Papers; but whether he or I were in the Right, we shall certainly have no Reason to boast of our Condition,

if the old Prerogatives of the Crown should be converted into Statute Law, and added to that new Power, which our Debts and Taxes have created.

A It was formerly the Custom of our Kings to keep a Jester, as well as a Company of Comedians, within their Court; but I never heard that he had an exclusive Patent, or that No-body was allow'd to crack a Joke, without a Licence from the Crown; tho' to my poor Apprehension there always seem'd to be as much Reason for one as the other, till I was lately convinced to the contrary. If it should be ever thought proper to revive that antient Office, no-body would fill it with more Dignity than my old Friend Sir A. B. C. whom I formerly recommended to the same Post under K. Theodore; but as the Restoration of that Monarch is still uncertain, I am willing to provide for him as soon as possible; and besides the Place will be much more honourable, as well as profitable. I shall only give him one Piece of Advice, in case he should succeed; and that is never to take any Liberties with the reigning Minister, for the Time being, but remember the Fate of his Predecessor Archy, in the Reign of K. Charles I. who was soundly whipt for exerting his Talent against Archbishop Laud. As for the King, it was always the Jester's Right to tell him the Truth, which is no small Privilege; and I make no Doubt that my ingenious Friend will execute that Part of his Office with a most rigid Exactness.

D I find it begins already to be Matter of Dispute amongst the Law-Criticks how far this Act extends; but in my Opinion it takes in all Players of Interludes, both animate and inanimate; or else it will not answer the Design; for a Puppet may be made to propagate as much Scandal and Sedition as another Actor. It is well known that Punch was always a little, dirty, meddling Fellow, as Mr. Addison long ago observed,

— importunus adest, atque omnia turbat.

F and he may be dress'd up in such a Manner as to represent some real Personage, of great Note. For this Reason, I presume that he will not be tolerated, either upon the Stage, or even in a Raree show Box.

G I likewise take it for granted that as one of the profess'd Designs of this Law was to put a Stop to the Luxury, Extravagance and Corruption of the Age, that we shall hear of no more Italian Operas; and I hope effectual Care is taken to include those infamous Assemblies, call'd Masquerades, which not only tend to debauch the whole Nation, but give Tradesmen and others an Opportunity of Gaming in the Dark, whose Business and Credit would not suffer them to do it in publick.



To CELIA, at Birmingham. (See p. 266.)

MAY Celia's charms, my glowing pen  
inspire  
With *Spartan* vigour, and *Atbenian* fire.  
Let life like hers, in all its lustre shine;  
While *Syren* graces play in every line.  
Her powerful wit, and sentiments refin'd,  
With modesty and manly wisdom joyn'd,  
In all their charms appear, I must confess!  
Like *LOCK*, or *NEWTON*, in a female dress.  
Each lovely glance, shot from her sparkling  
eyes,  
Warms like *Aurora's* from the eastern skies:  
Whose quickning beams the little atoms move,  
And nature all around's inspir'd with love.  
As gentle gales rise from an evening breeze,  
And spread their whispers thro' the murmur'ing  
trees,

So may the little winged, *stroling* guest  
Convey my sighs to Celia's lovely breast,  
Tell her the pain, my tortur'd soul has felt,  
And into love, the dear *Platonick* melt.  
When *Sol's* bright rays to bless the earth dis-  
tain,

And *Tbetis* sports amidst the watry main,  
Sleep's downy wings hover o'er nature's eyes,  
And I'm the only wretch from whom it flies!  
But what, alas! can I from Celia hope,  
Who views my follies in a microscope?  
In restless pangs I linger out the day,  
And sighing weep the gloomy night away;  
A trembling shudder thrills around my heart,  
Whene'er we meet; — to think that we must  
part.

May no unfriendly moments e'er controul  
The dear auspicious charmer of my soul:  
Each hour be peaceful, happy, and serene,  
A calm of life, untouch'd by guilt or pain.  
EUGENIO.

To Miss Alfop. On seeing her curious Needle-  
work.

WHAT wonders, Mira, strike our ra-  
vish'd eyes,  
When we behold thy new creation rise!  
Trees rang'd in order by thy pleasing toil  
Without the aid of pencil or of oil?  
Thy fancy shines so rich in every part,  
That every flow'r proclaims thy matchless art.  
Not ev'n the bow which decks the azure skies,  
Can boast more curious, or such lasting dyes.  
All other works of art time sweeps away,  
And even nature feels a sure decay.  
Her trees, which now a blooming verdure boast,  
Are quickly nipped by the chilling frost.  
Thine boast a longer date, their bloom ne'er  
dies, [eyes.  
But one continued spring for ever charms our

EUGENIO.

To the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, inviting her to  
Vaux-Hall Gardens before she leaves Eng-  
land.

COME, Mira, idol of the swains,  
So green the sprays, the sky so fine,  
To bowers, where charming *Flora* reigns,  
And *Orpheus* warbles airs divine.  
Come ev'ry sprightlier joy to taste  
That rural art and nature boast:  
Fly thither with the lightning's haste,  
And be the universal toast.

A scene so beauteous can't be shown,  
Tho' thou shoud'st ev'ry realm survey;  
As all, where'er thou com'st, must own,  
Thy graces claim the highest sway.

J. Lockman.

#### ADVICE to AMANDA.

FAIR, sweet, and young, receive this  
friendly strain,  
And listen, if you wish a lasting reign:  
No sugar'd words you must expect to find,  
They please the fancy, but mislead the mind.  
The courtly lover in these lines I wave,  
And whilst I counsel, I dismiss the slave.  
Know thy own merit, and assert thy charms,  
Expos'd to danger, and beset with harms.  
Beware the treacherous whispers of the gay,  
Nor let soft nonsense steal your heart away;  
Lords, knights, and 'squires avoid with equal  
care,

Alike pernicious to the giddy fair:  
Descend to think, if faithless man draw near,  
Watch his designs, and whilst you triumph,  
fear.

Conduct shou'd ever be with beauty join'd;  
It looks severe, but proves severely kind.  
Without this guide, how few forbear to stray,  
For oft the brightest eyes mistake the way;  
You tumble ev'n from glory to disgrace,  
And lose your conquest, yet retain your face.  
But heav'n preserve you from a tott'ring  
throne,

And make you wise by suff'rings not your own:  
Oh, my *Amanda*, learn without expence;  
Beauty's the touchstone to a woman's sense.

#### CALISTA to SEMPRONIA.

COULD all the charms a rural life dis-  
pense,  
Again retrieve a once lost innocence;  
Or could the purling streams that murmur'ing  
glide,

Be to my soul like *Lethe's* grateful tide;  
Or could the sacred prevalence of rhyme,  
Drive from my breast the image of my crime;  
*Calista* then a joyful face might wear,  
Nor be abandon'd to a just despair.

But tyrant conscience checks each dawn of peace,  
Nor gives my tortur'd soul a moment's ease.

By

By day, by night, a watchful guard I keep,  
Fear guides my steps, and horror damps my  
sleep.

When waking woes are banish'd from my  
Ideal pangs forbid an instant's rest:  
I start confounded at the dismal sights,  
And weeping pass the melancholy nights:  
The rising sun to others pleasure brings,  
In me still deeper strikes grief's pest'ring stings;  
And tells me loudly while I trembling lay,  
That guilty souls should blush to see the day.  
If I survey the calmness of this seat,  
Where joyful innocence appears compleat;  
Some agonizing thought my bosom tears;  
Some dreadful image heightens all my fears.  
Wretched *Calista*, thou no more shalt find  
The balmy comfort of the spotless mind;  
No beam of hope shall in thy bosom roll;  
No halcyon day compose thy frighted soul;  
No peaceful hour shall bid my woes depart;  
And no kind ray shall cheer my guilty heart.  
Sighs raise my sorrows, tears bring no relief,  
Close to my heart still preys the canker grief.  
Pray'rs, that in other cases can assuage,  
Increase my torment, and the wound enrage.  
Nay, death, that curer of the anxious mind,  
To me ill-fated, proves alike unkind.  
New scenes of terror open to my eye;  
I would not live, and yet I fear to dye.  
Where shall I hide me on that awful day,  
When e'en the just shall tremble with dismay!  
How shall I shudder betwixt fear and shame!  
Or shake aside th' adulteress' hated name!  
O dire reflection, cease to rack me so,  
Or give me madness to relieve my woe:  
By madness only can my ease be wrought,  
To free my senses from this rage of thought.  
O, my *Sempronia*, had I liv'd like thee,  
All sorrow's quiver had been lost on me;  
Peace and content had harbour'd in my soul,  
And mirth and plenty wreath'd each flowing  
bowl.

But flatt'ry's power my youthful senses led,  
To wrong the honours of the nuptial bed.  
Then warn'd by me, each listning maid be-  
ware,

Fly from mankind, nor trust the gilded snare.  
Would you exchange your peace of mind for  
cres,

Your joy for sorrow, and your mirth for tears;  
Your days of pleasure, for whole nights of pain;  
Then trust the soothing of perfidious man.  
Learn at my cost their base address to shun,  
I saw, I heard, believ'd, and was undone;  
And now abandon'd to eternal shame,  
Far from the world deplore my loss of fame:  
My grief's a jest to every wanton tongue,  
Who mock my pangs, and glory in my wrong:  
Or, if some slight compassion strives for birth,  
They'll cry, they pity, and renew their mirth.  
Pity, that cool, and oft unmeaning word  
(So slight an alms a miser can afford)  
Must give them all their privilege to rail,  
And dwell whole ages on the mournful tale.

Of transient pleasures such the fatal cost,  
And thus we're scoff'd at when our virtue's lost.

*The first Ode of the first Book of Casimir. Writ-  
ten to Pope Urban VIIIth. when the Thra-  
cian Forces departed out of Pannonia.*

*Inscrib'd to William Milner, Esq. By Mr.  
Price.*

NOW war is ceas'd, and we no more  
Tremble to hear the tyrant roar:  
Now gentle peace, descending down,  
Shall visit ev'ry mirthful town.

While plenty, justice, truth, and love,  
Along the fields, united, move;  
And better ages are restor'd,  
That men might reap what they afford.

Now purer suns begin to burn,  
And happier years once more return:  
A show'r of gold the clouds bestow,  
And pearls that cover all below.

Now worlds approve my faithful lays,  
That give to thee deserved praise;  
While pleas'd their joy they thus proclaim,  
These times and *Saturn's* are the same.

The rules our fathers once pursu'd  
Are now in us again renew'd:  
Religion ceases to appear  
In heav'n, but dwells contented here.

Streams that with milk and honey flow,  
Thro' flow'ry meadows murmur'ing go:  
Nectarean waves swell o'er their mound,  
And spread a deluge all around.

The yellow harvests nodding stand,  
And court the reaper's willing hand:  
The waving fruits, uninjur'd, play,  
Nor feel the sun's malignant ray.

The shepherd, wandring with his goats,  
Provokes the little insect's notes:  
The weary'd ox, returning, fills  
With lowings all the neighb'ring hills.

See! how the lofty mountains spring!  
Hark how the rocks attempt to sing  
For joy that o'er the humble plains  
Peace still uninterrupted reigns!

Fair *Ceres*, dress'd in all her pride,  
And summer, glitt'ring by her side,  
To crown thy temples ready stand,  
Thou great protector of our land!

A shade the myrtles thee afford;  
The laurel owns thee for its lord:  
For thee the tow'ring oak ascends;  
The pine to do thee homage bends.

May the dread ruler of the skies  
Behold thy *Rome* with pitying eyes;  
Give thee to sway the world in peace,  
And make the strife of nations cease.

My fair *Apollo's* deathless tree  
Point out a good old age to thee:  
May fate permit thy thread to roll  
For many a year, untouch'd, and whole.

May



May that bright \* virgin who on high  
Shines with those fires that fill the sky,  
Whose radiant garments stars compose,  
Take some compassion on our woes.

May she her wonted succour lend,  
And to the gen'ral wish attend:  
May she our chaste complaints receive,  
And help our nobles when they grieve.

Poole, June 18.

The following Scene of Distress is from the celebrated ALZIRA of Mr. DE VOLTAIRE, (which, from the Impatience of the Audience, was acted twice in one Night) as translated by Mr. LOCKMAN, and intended for DRURY-LANE THEATRE, but since laid aside. That the Reader may be better enabled to judge of the Distress, it may be proper to premise, that Montez, King of a Country in Potosi, is supposed to have been dispossessed of his Dominions; and, with Alzira his Daughter, to be taken Prisoner by the Spaniards, and detain'd in the City of Lima. There Gusman (Son to Alvarez) Governor of Peru, falls distractedly in Love with that Princess, who with her Father, had embraced the Christian Religion. At last Alzira is prevail'd upon, but with the utmost Reluctance, to marry Gusman. Some Hours after, Zamore an Idolater (suppos'd dead) formerly a King in another Part of Potosi, detron'd by Gusman, and contracted to Alzira, finds Means to get himself introduced secretly to her. Their Interview on this Occasion is the Subject of the following Scene.

ACT III. SCENE IV.

ALZIRA, ZAMORE, EMIRA.

Zam. I S she, at last, restor'd to my fond wishes,

And do her beauties bless my ravish'd eyes?

Al. Heavens! such was his air, his voice,  
his face.

[She faints, and is supported by Emira.  
Zamore! alas! where am I? O my heart!

Z. See thy ill-fated lover.

A. How! Zamore!

Lost, dead Zamore, at sad Alzira's feet!  
Illusion sure!

Z. Ah, no; 'tis thy Zamore.

For thee, alone, enchanting maid, I live.

Thus prostrate, thus, I claim thy early vows:  
Dear, charming idol of my raptur'd soul!

Thou, whose fond passion spake thee ever  
mine;

Where are the vows, those sacred vows,  
which bound

Our hearts in sweetest union? speak, O speak!

A. Delightful moments clouded all with  
horror!

Dear, fatal object, now, of joy, of grief,  
Which in my aching breast bear equal sway.

Zamore, alas! in what an hour I see thee!

Thy ev'ry word strikes daggers to my heart.

Z. How! see Zamore and sigh?

A. Too late I see thee!

Z. Thro' all our ruin'd realms, a false report  
Of my long-torturing death must have been  
spread.

[rapine  
From the curst hour that these fell sons of  
Tore me, with love distracted, from thy arms,  
And drove me from my throne, my gods and  
thee,

[Gusman  
I've been a vagabond. — Know'st thou that  
(Detested wretch!) endeavour'd, but in vain,  
To shake my soul by every kind of torture? —  
Know'st thou that lost Zamore, whom love  
design'd

For thy embraces, O! was doom'd to halter!  
It shocks thee. — Yes — the anger which in-  
flames

My tortur'd heart, burns fiercely in thy bo-  
som,

[eyes.  
And darts like vengeful lightning from thy  
Doubtless a god, who over love presides,  
Snatch'd me from death, amid surrounding  
dangers,

That I might bless thee, and be doubly blest.  
Thou can'st not have renounc'd the mighty  
god,

Who hither guided my auspicious steps.

Thy spotless soul, all innocence and virtue,

Is still untainted by curst, Spanish arts. —

Gusman, 'tis said, inhabits these proud walls.  
I come to tear thee from the hated monster.

Thou lov'st me. — Dear Alzira, let's revenge  
Our mighty wrongs; — haste, give me up  
my victim.

[venge; and guilt  
A. Yes, yes, thy wrongs claim great re-  
Calls loud for punishment from thy dear hand:  
Strike, strike.

Z. How! where! perdition! my Alzira!

A. Strike — I'm not worthy life, nor dear-  
er thee.

Z. My throbbing heart, (false, barbarous  
Montez) could not believe thee.

A. Strange! and cou'd he dare

To tell thee all! — O action big with horror!  
Know'st thou for whom I've left thee? left,  
— for ever.

Z. Ah, no! but speak — my soul, long us'd  
to ills.

[me.  
Can hear, unmov'd, the worst that can befall  
A. View then th' abyss, in which we're  
plung'd by fate:

Hear the extremes of outrage and of guilt!

Z. Alzira!

A. Gusman, oh!

Z. Ye gods!

A. The man,  
Who caus'd thy woes, — who fought thy life —

Z. Speak! what!

A. Is now my husband.

Z. O — it cannot be! [vows;

A. He and my Father have betray'd my  
Have drag'd me, trembling to the christian  
altar.

There thy false maid (and her *Zamore* so nigh)  
Gave — O, the thought is death! her hand to  
*Gusman*.

I've left my gods, my lover, and my country.  
By those dear names, tear, tear me from my-  
self.

Strike here — my heart, — it flies to meet thy  
poinard.

Z. *Alzira*, — say — can *Gusman* be thy  
husband? [plead

A. To extenuate my guilt; I here might  
The lawful power of fathers o'er their chil-  
dren, gles;  
Thy idol-worship — my deep sighs, my strug-  
The floods of tears, three long, long years I  
shed

For my *Zamore*, believing he was slain:  
That rack'd at the dire news, my wild di-  
straction

Gave me, a captive, to the christians God:  
That my fond, bleeding heart, for ever thine,  
Abhor'd thy gods, 'cause they deserted thee.  
But, O, I seek not, — will not an excuse.  
'Thou liv'st — 'tis all I ask, — my plighted vows  
I have betray'd; prov'd false to my *Zamore*.  
Since then I'm lost to thee, — to all I prize,  
Take, take my wretched life, or grief will  
end it. —

Ah! canst thou yet indulge an eye of softness?

Z. Yes — if I still am lov'd, thou art not  
guilty.

But, dear *Alzira*, am I not forgotten?

A. When some revengeful god, — *Alvarez*,  
*Montese*, [ness,

The christians, all conspiring with my weak-  
Led me (O how reluctant!) to the temple:  
'There, tho' persuaded of thy death; tho' forc'd  
To these detested nuptials, and tho' bound  
To cruel *Gusman* with eternal chains,  
Yet, prostrate at our altars, I ador'd  
Thy memory, and wish'd to join thy shade.  
The nations round, — our tyrants, — all have  
heard [claim'd

My love for thee, — *Zamore*, which I've pro-  
To earth, to heaven — even to cruel *Gusman*. —  
And in this dreadful moment (O the last  
Will be allow'd!) I tell thee thou art dear  
To me as light, as life, as wish'd for heaven.

Z. What says *Alzira*? — never see her more!  
Fate, tho' my enemy, is not yet so cruel,  
To just reveal, then snatch thee from my  
fight. — [heard.

Ah! could but love's soft-breathing voice be

A. O heavens! here's *Gusman*: here's his  
father — oh!

*The Happiness of a COUNTRY LIFE.*  
Continued from p. 272.

BUT when the sun's bright beams in *Can-*  
*cer* burn,  
When joyful peasants have imbarn'd their corn;  
His instruments of death he straight prepares,  
And fit equips himself for *Sylvan* wars.  
His dog, the constant partner of his toil,  
With joy elate bounds o'er the parched soil;  
Snuffs up the ambient air with sense refin'd,  
And tries by frequent turns to meet the wind;  
Till his sagacious smell at last exhales  
The strong effluvia of the tainted gales:  
Fir'd at the near approach he shoots away,  
But sudden stops and gazes on the prey.  
The tim'rous birds compell'd before him rise,  
As soon loud thunder breaks the echoing skies:  
Tow'ring in air they feel the leaden wound,  
And in the pangs of death fall flutt'ring on the  
ground.

Even when *Orion*'s pluvial star appears,  
And earth a face of melancholy wears;  
When winter with despotick power reigns  
Over the leafless woods and barren plains,  
The leafless woods and barren plains supply  
His sports, nor then the pleasing toil deny.  
E'er early *Phebus* mounts his fiery car,  
To horse the *Gallick* clarion sounds from far.  
With well-bred beagles he maintains the chase,  
Whose quicker scent snuffs up the tainted grass.  
Thro' woods and lawns the generous pack  
pursue

The flying hare, and lick the morning dew.  
She runs so fleet, she soon outflies the cry.  
Rejoic'd to hear nor dogs nor men are nigh.  
But almost spent, she finds their nobler sense  
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense.  
The circling maze they trace out by degrees,  
Till the strong scent comes warm in ev'ry  
breeze.

Whilst the loud hallows rend the vaulted sky,  
And distant woods and neighb'ring plains re-  
ply: [bound,  
From hills and dales the chearful cries re-  
And sportful echo frolicks with the sound.

Thus well employ'd with whatsoe'er can  
please,

With business, pleasure, exercise, or ease:  
Of life's necessities in full possess'd,  
Bless'd in himself, in his retirement bless'd:  
His good old hall as much delights his heart,  
As lofty structures of *Vitruvian* art:  
His little plot of cultivated ground  
Fenc'd from the chilling blast with walls a-  
round, [and taste,

With herbs, fruit, flow'rs to please the sight  
Suffice his wants and furnish out a feast.  
Nor envies he with partial views the great,  
Their spacious gardens and their cool retreat,  
Where *Sylvan* shades and verdant walks ex-  
tend,

And the long vista useless buildings end;

Where



Where in each allie images surprize,  
 And temples rais'd to heathen deities:  
 Where long canals and chrystal waters glide  
 And murmur at their own superfluous pride.  
 Let such their fond ambitious humours have,  
 Whilst master o'er himself, to none a slave,  
 He independent breaths his native air, [scur.  
 Has nought to ask, and knows not ought to  
 Yet is he not without his luxury,  
 A lovely scene of nature greets his eye;  
 A prospect which no human hands bestow,  
 Such as not *Bridgman's* happy taste can show;  
 He but attempts to copy nature's laws,  
 Nature's own pencil her pourtraiture draws:  
 Where all their great magnificence impart,  
 But imitated awkwardly by art.  
 Here pulling riv'lets form, from hills convey'd,  
 In broken falls, a natural cascade.  
 There the thick venerable grove appears,  
 Th' industrious labour of his ancestors,  
 Where \* *Jove's* orac'lar trees in diverse rows  
 The shady quincunx regular compose.  
 Whilst various objects aptly intervene,  
 To change the prospect and adorn the scene.  
 Here distant woods project a gloomy shade,  
 There sunny mountains rear their azure head:  
 Here hanging fields with golden *Ceres* bend,  
 There on low vales irriguous meads extend.  
 At one full view his ravish'd eyes descry  
 All nature lying in variety:  
 The chearful concert of the vocal birds,  
 Bleating of lambs, and lowing of his herds;  
 Fair *Flora's* treasures in the vernal bloom  
 Scenting the *Æther* with a rich perfume;  
*Pomona's* blushing gifts to tempt the taste,  
 And all the scene in gay confusion dress'd.  
 Here first young *Mars* strove to merit praise,  
 To woods and shades address'd his virgin lays;  
 His subject made the jocund nymphs and swains,  
 And to the court prefer'd fair *Mantua's* plains.  
 [To be concluded in our next.]

On the Crucifixion, or Good-Friday.

**M**ethinks I see the heavenly choir mourn,  
 And all yon beauteous orbs to fable  
 turn!  
 A solemn fast the pensive seraphs keep  
 And winged cherubs in deep silence weep.  
 The glorious sun withdraws his blushing head  
 The moon's eclips'd, the glimmering stars  
 are dead,  
 And all the gaudy beams of light are fled.  
 The frighted birds forsake the darken'd air  
 And howling beasts quick to their dens repair;  
 The earth with horror struck finds no repose,  
 But quakes and trembles with convulsive  
 throws;  
 Eccentric motions shake the distant poles  
 And the earth's centre from its axis rolls.  
 Muse, say the cause, relate the dire event,  
 That nature thus inverted shou'd lament.

\* *Habitæ Graiis Oracula quercus.* Virg. Georg. 2.

— *Magna Jovis antiquus robore quercus.*

Georg. 3.

T t

Britain,

The God of nature now in anguish lies,  
 Press'd with the load of human miseries;  
 The glorious Son of God from heav'n's come  
 down

To suffer death, for crimes, but not his own;  
 Stern vengeance from the guilty world is fled,  
 And vents her fury on his guiltless head.  
 He sighs, he sobs, his tears in torrents flow,  
 His nature starts at the impending blow;  
 And well it might — since he must now atone,  
 For all the sins that all the world has done.

Methinks I see him (ah!) in sorrow lie,  
 With brows dejected, and condemn'd to die;  
 He's whipt, he's scourg'd, oh see the yawning  
 wound!

His blood distils in streams upon the ground.  
 Attend, my soul, survey this ghastly scene,  
 Such shocking sight the world has never seen.  
 The Lord of life is hung upon a tree,  
 Oh hark! — he groans in th' utmost agony.  
 Here falls the King of heav'n a sacrifice,  
 See how the Son of God expires and dies.  
 The mild relenting Judge resigns his breath  
 To save a guilty criminal from death.

Transcendent love, beyond the bounds of  
 sense!

Th' offended dies to pardon the offence.  
 What (Lord) for so much love can I restore?  
 Come, give me but thy heart, I ask no more.  
 Oh! take it then, and let it with thee live,  
 I'd give ten thousand more, if I had them to  
 give.

TUGFORD.

#### EPITAPH, by Mr. POPE.

Near this Place lie the Bodies of John Hewit  
 and Mary Drew, an industrious young Man,  
 and virtuous Maiden of this Parish, who  
 being at Harvest Work (with several others)  
 were in one Instant both killed by Lightning,  
 July 31, 1718.

**T**HINK not by rig'rous judgment seiz'd,  
 A pair so faithful cou'd expire;  
 Victims so pure, heav'n saw well pleas'd,  
 And snatch'd them in celestial fire.  
 Live well, and fear no sudden fate,  
 When God calls virtue to the grave,  
 Alike 'tis justice soon or late,  
 Mercy alike, to kill or save.  
 Virtue unmov'd can hear the call,  
 And face the flash that melts the ball.

On the Restoration of K. CHARLES II.

**T**HE foaming bull, from some enclosure  
 broke,  
 Bounds lawless, and forgets the easy yoke,  
 In some wild plain exerts a fruitless rage,  
 And makes himself the foe he wou'd engage,  
 Spurns up the dust that gathers to his eyes,  
 Lashes his loins, and bellows to the skies.

*Britain*, revolting from her monarch's cause,  
Thus scorns his pow'r and tramples on his laws,  
Raging impetuous with unbridled sway,  
Fomenting her fury, while herself's the prey.

Boast not thus, *Britain*, thy dishonest scars,  
Th' inglorious triumphs of intestine wars;  
You, like *Medea*, your own children slay,  
To stop your parent, and obstruct his way:—  
— Oh, spare thy blood, recal thy mourning  
king,

That peace, and liberty again may spring;  
Far from the fury of the tempest borne,  
Let *Charles* no longer for thy safety mourn;  
No longer the outrageous storm survey,  
His kingdom sunk beneath the raging sea.

No, they relent, homeward the monarch  
moves,

Peace flies before, behind the sportive loves.  
Hear, what applause the gath'ring tumults raise,  
E'en, gazing envy is provok'd to praise.  
Lo! wond'ring faction draws the shining sword,  
To grace the triumph, and proclaim her lord;  
Clam'ur, her voice rais'd louder than before,  
To shout him welcome to the *British* shore;  
With strengthen'd nerves the very infants ran,  
And hail'd with prating tongues the god-like  
man.

Around the plains the venerable oaks,  
Just doom'd the victims of rebellious strokes,  
E'er long with hostile sails to plough the main,  
And *Charles* distress'd at distance still retain,  
Their verdant honours now afresh display,  
And lend their boughs to deck the peaceful way.

Hence dawning glory shot her genial rays,  
And bards ambitious reassum'd their lays:  
Rebellion, anarchy, oppression cease,  
Discord is hush'd, and all the world is peace.

So when *Ducalion* from the mount return'd,  
Where long abolish'd nature he had mourn'd,  
*Jove* gave the nod, creation smil'd again,  
And animated rocks were soften'd into men.

Upon seeing SYLVIA'S Picture.

To the PAINTER.

IN vain, in vain, thy pencil strives  
To paint the fairest face that lives;  
Too weak thy skill confess.  
Spread, spread diviner graces more;  
'Tis all too languid, all too poor,  
Her image to express.

When *Venus* for her picture sits,  
A mortal hand, and paint, ill fits,  
Celestial lines to trace.  
The god of painting, and of verse,  
Alone should draw, alone rehearse,  
The beauties of that face.

To Mr. MUR—Y. Occasion'd by his late  
SPEECH.

WHAT all approve, 'tis needless to  
commend;  
Yet you'll forgive the ardour of a friend:

A friend, whose heart applauds thy honest youth,  
Warm in the love of liberty and truth.

If pleasing wit, employ'd in virtue's cause;  
If fullest knowledge of the force of laws;  
If clearest reasoning, strongest manly sense,  
Could, well as force attention, influence:  
No wrong would innocence, whose cause you  
plead,

From any judge, in any place, e'er dread.  
The adder's ear thy eloquence can charm:  
O could'st thou of its sting the noxious beast  
disarm!

Illustrious youth, keep virtue still in view,  
Be to thyself, and to thy country, true:  
Before thy eyes place virtuous *Talbot's* shade,  
And scorn the arts that meaner minds pervade.  
Let no false glory a wrong bias give:  
Thus worth and real honour ever live;  
When vulgar names, who all base methods try  
To gain a fame, shall in oblivion lie;  
Or worse, shall on the lasting record stand  
As infamous, as once destructive to a land.

To the POETICAL LADIES. By an old  
Soldier.

FAIR ones, in prudence drop the pen:  
Howe'er your fancy's fir'd;

We know you level at us men,  
And rhyme to be admir'd:  
We'll not of double arms admit,  
And let you join to beauty, wit.

You can't with our own bait allure,  
With our own weapons foil;  
When you such onsets make, we're sure  
Most wisely to recoil:

In vain you try then our own arts,  
To make a conquest o'er our hearts.

'Tis when you lie in ambuscade,  
That you most dang'rous are;  
We're safe when you appear array'd,  
And your designs declare:

*Venus* when naked more alarm'd,  
Than when she was like *Pallas* arm'd.

Wou'd ye your natural genius show,  
Your genuine charms display;  
No more the manly art avow,  
Some female task essay:  
No more let *Phæbus*' aid be try'd,  
But list *Minerwa* on your side.

If your bright pointed needle draws  
A stream of colours out,  
Ten thousand darts, tho' wrought on gawze!

May put us to the rout:  
What equal art in rhyme is shewn  
To the embroid'ry of a gown?

And as ye hope imperial sway,  
In th' heart of him you love;  
Be wise and fling the pen away,  
Lest it shou'd fatal prove.  
Think, e'er in rhyme you take a pride,  
How *Sappho* wrote, and how she died.



To the Author of LEONIDAS, on being criticised by a Rev. Divine in the WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

Ingenuous poet! in whose easy lines [shines;  
Fancy, correct with judgment, mildly  
Who ne'er to *inspiration* made pretence,  
Content to steer within the bounds of *sense*;  
Who no *high flown* extravagance display,  
No *supernatural* hyperbole; [priest,  
How shou'd you please the *mad-man* or the  
Who are so little an *enthusiast*?

The MAGPYE STRIPT. A FABLE.  
Inscribed to C—b D—n—r, Esq;

A Magpye pert, and proud of heart,  
By nature plain, resolv'd by art,  
(His pride had pointed out the way)  
To trim, and dress himself more gay!  
The birds hard by, then held their court,  
To these he chuses to resort;  
And wearing only on his back,  
A motley coat of white and black,  
Now this, now that, with envy eyes,  
Enrich'd with plumes of various dyes;  
Which fair, and glittering to the sight,  
Much better than his own delight.

From the gay pheasant's neck he drew  
A feather of a glossy blue.  
The parrot's tail, with rapture seen,  
Adorns his wing with shining green.  
With beauteous plumage to invest  
His own, he robs the peacock's breast:  
The finch, last plunder'd, to enfold  
His head with streaks of beamy gold;  
And the whole realm of birds to awe,  
Fain wou'd have stole the eagle's claw.  
His dress thus suited to his pride,  
He scorns, or laughs at all beside:  
Pleas'd to behold his feathers shine;  
And thinks no bird on earth so fine:  
He pities one, derides another.—  
And scarce will own a pye, his brother.  
His strutting air—his solemn note,  
All owing to his tawdry coat.  
From thence the empty creature drew  
His beauty and his wisdom too:  
Proud in all meetings to be shown;  
Tho' scarce one feather was his own.  
Now to his brother maggs he flew,  
Where each the gaudy changeling knew;  
All laugh'd to see the fool profess  
Such fondness for a pilfer'd dress.  
With shreds and scraps disguis'd, they know,  
Full well, the patch'd-up mimick beau:  
And all resolve, the fop undrest,  
To turn his pride into a jest:  
Quite stript, before the court to bring,  
The false, the foolish, fluttering thing,  
Before the whole assembly shown,  
In colours only of his own.

The dire resolve they soon pursue;  
One robs the thief of all his blue;

Late beauteous on the plunderer seen  
One strips his wing of all its green:  
A third, in sport picks off the red  
He stole, to trim and dress his head;  
Standing confest to every eye;  
Now nothing, but a prattling pye;  
A dapper, different creature quite,  
Clad only in his black and white!  
Thyself in this clear mirror see;  
The story, *D'Anvers*, points at thee!  
From thy fool's cap, one wicked brother  
Steals a gay plume, and one, another;  
Deserted quite, and left alone  
To fight with weapons of thy own.  
While neither now thy sheet supplies,  
Or *Swo-t* with jokes, or *Trott* with lies.  
*Harry* his weekly fib withdraws;  
*P—y* his sneer at kings and laws:  
The lifts, the mighty *Fog* declines,  
Instead of treason, selling wines.  
Seldom does thy blunt satyr hit,  
A medley mess of spleen and wit;  
Half weak, half wild—the motley stuff,  
Made up of *prattle*, puns, and puff.  
No more while *St. J—n* guides thy pen,  
All froth and fume—poor *Nick*, again;  
Muddy thy wit; thy humour stale,  
The very magpye in the tale.

The friendly CAUTION; and modest RE-  
PLY. A SONG. [To the Tune of,—  
When you censure the Age, &c.—in the  
Beggar's Opera.]

WHEN you muse, write, and print,  
See, no *sense*, Sir, be in't,  
Lest the *criticks* shou'd snarlingly sneer:  
If, with *wit*, you lash at *vice*,  
They're so peevish, and so nice;  
Each cries,—O! *what rhyming is here!*  
Then, dear *publisher*, take heed  
Of this hard bitter breed;  
Or, your lines, Sir, will all go to pot:  
For, who scarce or *read*, or *write*,  
Yet can make a shift to *bite*,  
And say,—Lord! *what sad stuff have we got!*  
' Eite!—(good Sir, did you say?)—  
' How can that be, I pray?  
' Such old women I never shall dread:  
' The most damnable shrew  
' No great mischief can do,  
' That has hardly a tooth in her head.'

R. D.

BROMPTON VINEYARD.

To CHARLES KING, Esq,

WHAT art, my friend, and industry  
can do, [you:  
We see; and, if we please, may learn from  
How a few acres are a plenteous store;  
Why twenty thousand often make men poor:  
T t 2 Here,

Here, the kind husband nurses his own soil;  
And that's the caterpillar *Peter's* spoil. [great,  
Driv'n from the faithless chambers of the  
You fought a fruitful, but a small retreat:  
To a kind soil, and salutary air,  
You follow'd liberty, and found her there.  
At servile levees long you search'd in vain,  
Not there the goddess, nor her little train,  
Reside; but in the rural homely cell,  
You found her followers delight to dwell.

Here, planted by thy own industrious hand,  
The regimented trees in order stand:  
Once natives all of *France*, or in *French* pay;  
But now thy orders they, with pride, obey.  
See the rich clusters load the mother vine,  
And, in the fruit, behold the future wine.  
Here, as the wanton curling tendrils stray,  
You prune with judgment the luxuriant spray;  
Or raise the falling tree, too weak at root,  
Or overburthen'd with its kindly fruit.  
Nor can *Burgundia's* yellow glebe produce  
A nobler spirit, or more gen'rous juice.  
See where it rises, glorious to the sight,  
Reflecting from the chrystal, crimson light;  
And while the sparkling *British* nectar warms,  
Our dancing hearts receive ten thousand charms;  
[glow;  
With friendship, love, and truth, our bosoms  
Such blessings, wine and virtue can bestow.

Had *Cromwel*, who resided in this bow'r,  
*Cromwel*, who knew the force of wealth and  
pow'r,  
Improv'd, like thee, this fruitful wealthy sand,  
His glorious labours had enrich'd the land:  
Had he subdu'd the *Gallick* vine with toil,  
And fix'd her treasures in the *British* soil,  
E'er this, the whole commercial world had  
known

No other mart, the balance all our own:  
His spade wou'd then have conquer'd, like his  
sword,

And the world own'd him her victorious lord:  
A conquest over *France* and haughty *Spain*,  
Our *Henrys* nor our *Edwards* e'er cou'd gain.

Go on, my friend, thy glorious toil enjoy,  
And every hour in publick good employ.  
Here the great vulgar with contempt behold,  
The gaudy slaves of luxury and gold:  
Lord of yourself, subject to no command,  
You fear no master's arbitrary hand:  
No guilty statesman hurries you away  
To vote — a miserable drudge for pay:  
Superior to the mercenary tribe,  
Your very guardian dogs refuse a bribe.  
So *Cincinnatus*, as they say, of old,  
The plowman chief, refus'd the *Samnite* gold.

For us, confin'd within this nauseous town,  
Midst fools and knaves and fops we baffle on;  
The motly busy crowd together move,  
Slander and news, fraud, envy, strife and love:  
In politicks and news we most abound,  
And ev'ry fool in both is most profound.

Oh *Charles!* relieve thy friend, oppress'd  
with care,  
With *Brompton Burgundy*, and *Brompton* air:

Hide me within thy cool refreshing glade;  
Oh cover me with thy luxuriant shade;  
Amid the purple clusters soft reclin'd,  
I leave the busy fools of life behind.  
There *Freeman*, *Atticus*, *Albani*, there,  
A chosen band, our social joys shall share,  
Our joys, with knowledge mix'd, the nectar  
charms,

And opens all our senses, as it warms.  
By no wild laws confin'd, let each man fill,  
Or drink, or sip, both what and when he will,  
Nor shall our reason, or our taste, be lost  
In the mad bumper, or insipid toast: [none  
We'll talk with freedom, as we drink, yet  
Descends to the low scandal of the town;  
Nor meanly meddles with domestic strife,  
Nor opens the clos'd wounds of private life:  
Employ'd on nobler themes, we hardly know  
What in yon bustling busy world they do:  
Whether our theatres will fall or rise;  
Which, with new *pantomimes*, will more  
surprize;

Nor whether *Rolli* dances ill or well;  
Nor which of *Handel's* capons does excel.

But that which more concerns us, more  
sublime

We talk, what not to know wou'd be a crime;  
Whether mankind their happiness may boast,  
In *gold* or *virtue*? which conduces most  
To make us blest'd — may best be understood,  
Is *wealth* or *virtue* then the sovereign good?  
Where is this *summum bonum*? wou'd you  
know?

'Tis in the mean kind heav'n does here bestow;  
A moderate fortune without care and strife,  
Gives ev'ry blessing in a country life.

#### A S O N G.

O H, how happy are we  
Who are brought up at sea;  
For by daily experience we know,  
The world's but a bubble,  
Full of changes and trouble,  
And nothing is constant below.  
If we meet with to-day  
Fair gales and smooth sea,  
We expect it will change by to-morrow;  
If by tempests we'er tost,  
We give nothing for lost,  
Not extreme in our joy or our sorrow.  
If at land we do find,  
Our landlady kind,  
'Tis well, we take all in good part;  
If she changes her tune,  
And veers ne'er so soon,  
A sailor lays nothing to heart.  
Thus fortune no slave  
Of a sailor can have,  
We're the same, whether rais'd or cast down;  
We court not her smiles,  
Make a jest of her wiles,  
And care not a fig for her frown.

The Arduous Abstraction is receiv'd.

THE



# T H E Monthly Chronologer.



ON May 28. the Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when 4 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Smith*, for robbing his Master of near 200*l.* in Money; *Richard Sampson*, for robbing the *R. v. Mr. Gough*; *John Symonds*, for sending a threatening Letter to *Mr. Robert Manning*; and *Charles Rogers*, for robbing *William Baskindine* on the Highway. Twenty-six were sentenced to be transported, and two were burnt in the Hand.

At the Assizes at *Ely*, *Mary*, Wife of *John Bird*, received Sentence of Death for poisoning her Husband with Arsenick. Her supposed Gallant, who was also try'd on Suspicion, was acquitted.

## WEDNESDAY, June 1.

This Day, a dreadful Fire broke out in the Salt-house going over the Bridge at *Namptwich* in *Cheshire*, whereby the said Salt-house was burnt down to the Ground, with five more Houses.

## THURSDAY, 2.

Several Merchants (concerned in the *Three Brothers*, Capt. *Kiersted*, bound from *Madeira* to *London*, and stranded on an Island in the West Part of *Scotland*;) waited upon his Grace the Duke of *Argyll* and *Greenwich*, hereditary Admiral of that Coast, and Proprietor of the said Island, to return their Thanks for his great Generosity, not only for the Care and Diligence of his Deputy in saving their Effects, but his giving up his Right of Salvage in their Favour. His Grace received them with great Civility, and assured them he would always have the same Regard to the Interest of Merchants on such unfortunate Occasions.

## SATURDAY, 11.

This Night a Fire happened in a Stable opposite to *Bell Dock*, in *Wapping*, which burnt with such Fury, that in four Hours Time twenty Houses were consumed.

About this Time, a Wine-Merchant at *Wrexham* in *Denbigh-shire* cut his own Throat, with such shocking Resolution, that his Head was half off. He was a Man of Learning, of great Humanity, of an easy Fortune and was much respected; but was blameable for his Notions of Religion, which it is thought were the Occasion of his Despair: He had an elegant Taste of Poetry, and has publish'd some Pieces of Poetry that have been admired. The following Lines were found in his Pocket, which were suppos'd to have been wrote by him a short Time before his Death.

Thro' the dark vale of misery,  
With lonely steps I roam;  
My lab'ring mind and clouded brow  
Add darkness to the gloom.

Sooth me, *Sophocles*, nature's guide,  
Friend to unhappy man;  
Sad *Ajax* paint, or *Pæan's* son,  
Deserted and in pain.

Thy blind, old, exil'd *Theban* king,  
The mark of horrors flood;  
Patience, and prudent age, improv'd  
His matchless woes to good.

The voice of wisdom speaks in thee,  
Strong as the trumpet's sound.  
In vain! my weakness, Lord, forgive,  
Or heal my soul's deep wound!

## THURSDAY, 16.

The Hon. the Commissioners of Excise summoned all the Persons before them who had paid in their Fines of 100*l.* for selling Spirituous Liquors contrary to the Act of Parliament; and after admonishing them for their offending against the Laws, and desiring them to take care for the future, they were pleased to mitigate their Fines, some to 20*l.* and others to 30*l.* according to the Nature of their Offences; and the remaining Part of their Sums were returned them. They all thanked the Commissioners, and promised to avoid giving Offence hereafter.

The same Day, about Six in the Evening, the Wife of *Mr. Long*, at *Limekiln-Hill*, *Lime-house*, was found barbarously murdered, having a Wound in her Head by a Hammer, which broke thro' the Bone, into her Brain, and her Throat cut in such a Manner, that her Head was half off. Her next Neighbour's Child, a Boy about four Years of Age, whom she was fond of, was also found by her, murdered in the same Manner. A Man was observed by the Neighbours to go into her House in the Afternoon, and staid there about two Hours, when he sent the Child out for a Pennyworth of Cherries, in which Time, it is thought, he dispatch'd *Mrs. Long*, by knocking her down with the Hammer, which lay on one Side, and afterwards cutting her Throat; and the Child returning with the Cherries he knock'd him down, and cut his Throat likewise; and taking with him several Things shut the Door, and went off towards *Greenwich*.

We have been desir'd to insert the following Article, which shews what Spirit some Persons, at least, in *Scotland* are of.

*Edinburgh, May 5.* Yesterday the Synod of

of *Lotbion* heard an Appeal of the Magistrates, Town-Council, and some Ministers and Elders of this City, from a Sentence of the Presbytery, refusing their Concurrence with the Call of our Magistrates, &c. to Dr. *William Wisbart*, Minister of a Dissenting Congregation at *London*, to be one of our Ministers, upon two several Grounds, *viz.* 1. An alledged Averſion of the vacant Sessions of the City to have him for their Minister: 2. That several Passages in two Sermons preached by him, the one before the Society for Reformation of Manners at *Salter's-Hall*, July 3, 1732; the other at the *Old Jury*, April 9, 1731, are erroneous, and contrary to the established Doctrines of this Church; particularly, That he confines the Magistrates Power to the punishing only of Crimes against our Neighbours; that he allows all Christian Subjects to act agreeably to the Light of their own Minds in religious Matters; that he is for freeing Persons from subscribing any Confessions; that he encourages Parents, &c. to a more free Education of their Children than is consistent with the Directories of this and other Protestant Churches; that he profanely diminishes the due Weight of Arguments taken from the Awe of future Rewards and Punishments; that he exceeds in his Charity both to Heathens to whom the Gospel-Office has been or may be made, and who reject it, and to such as were baptized, and afterwards become Deists; and, that he seems to oppose the orthodox Doctrine concerning the sinful and corrupt State of all Men from their Birth.

TUESDAY, 21.

This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and put an End to the Session of Parliament (which was prorogued to the 4th of *August* next) with the following most gracious Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I AM come to put an End to this Session of Parliament, that you may be at Liberty to retire into your several Countries, and, in your proper Stations, to promote the Peace and Welfare of the Kingdom.

I return you my Thanks for the particular Proofs you have given me of your Affection and Regard to my Person and Honour; and hope, the Wisdom and Justice, which you have shewn upon some extraordinary Incidents, will prevent all Thoughts of the like Attempts for the future. The Conduct of this Parliament has been so uniform in all your Deliberations upon publick Affairs, that it would be as unjust not to acknowledge it, as it is unnecessary to enumerate the several Particulars.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

Your Care, as well in raising the Supplies necessary for the Service of the current Year,

as in doing it in the Manner least grievous and burthenſome to my People, is a fresh Instance of your equal Concern for the Support of my Government, and for the true Interest of your Country.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

You cannot be insensible, what just Scandal and Offence the Licentiousness of the present Times, under the Colour and Disguise of Liberty, gives to all honest and sober Men, and how absolutely necessary it is to restrain this excessive Abuse, by a due and vigorous Execution of the Laws; Defiance of all Authority, Contempt of Magistracy, and even Resistance of the Laws, are become too general, altho' equally prejudicial to the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Liberties of the People, the Support of the one being inseparable from the Protection of the other. I have made the Laws of the Land the constant Rule of my Actions; and I do, with Reason, expect in Return all that Submission to my Authority and Government, which the same Laws have made the Duty, and shall always be the Interest of my Subjects.

The following Acts at the same Time receiv'd the Royal Assent, *viz.* That for settling a Dowry (of 50,000 *l.* per Ann.) on the Princess of *Wales*: That for lessening the Duty on *Sweets*: For laying a Duty on Foreign Oysters imported: For disabling *Alexander Wilson*, Esq; from holding any Office of Magistracy at *Edinburgh*, or elsewhere in *Great Britain*, and for laying a Fine of 2000 *l.* on the City of *Edinburgh*: For bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the Murder of Capt. *Porteous*, and punishing those who knowingly conceal them: For Relief of Insolvent Debtors: That relating to the common Players of Interludes: That for making Navigable the River *Radon*: *Westminster Bridge Bill*: That for adorning *Red Lyon Square*: For rebuilding *St. Olave's Church*: For punishing Persons going armed in Disguise: For regulating Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, rowing on the River *Thames*: For giving further Time to those who have omitted to take the Oaths: For collecting small Sums of Money at the Port of *Leghorn*, for Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners: For regulating the Nightly Watch in the City of *London*: For regulating the Nightly Watch in *St. Andrew's Holborn*: Several Road Bills, and upwards of 20 private Bills.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* was at the House of Peers, and when the Royal Assent was given to the Bill for settling a Dowry on her, she paid her Obedience to his Majesty, and afterwards to the House of Peers.

By the Bill relating to Players of Interludes, &c. all Copies of Plays, Farces, or any



any Thing wrote in the Dramatick Way, are to lie before his Grace the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household for the Time being, for his Grace's Perusal and Approbation, before they shall be exhibited on the Stage.

By the additional Clause to the *Sweets Bill* Five Pounds is to be paid to the Informer by the Excise Office, for every Retailer of Spirituous Liquors about the Streets whose Poverty makes him incapable of paying so much himself; and the Sum of ten Pounds to be paid on Conviction for Retailers in Shops, and no more, to be paid likewise by the Excise-Office.

By the Act for regulating Watermen, no Tilt-Boat or Row-Barge to take at one Time more than 37 Passengers, and 3 more, if brought on board by the Way: Other Boat or Wherry to take only 8 Passengers, and 2 more only, if called in by the Way. Ferry-Boats allowed to work on Sundays, to take no more than 8 Passengers. Penalty for the first Offence 5*l.* for the Second 10*l.* one Moiety to the Informer; for the third Offence, to be disfranchised for 12 Months from working on the River. And in Case any Person shall be drowned, where a greater Number of Passengers is taken in than allow'd by this Act, the Watermen shall be transported as Felons.

The *Edinburgh Bill* as it stood at first was for disabling *Alexander Wilson*, and imprisoning him (for a Year;) and for abolishing the *Town Guard*, and taking away the Gates of the *Nuber-Bow Port*. The Preamble of it (which is the same with that of the present Act) was as follows.

Whereas upon *Tuesday* the 7th. Day of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1736, there was a most seditious and outrageous Riot in the City of *Edinburgh*, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, notoriously concerted and carried on by great Numbers of wicked, disorderly, and blood thirsty Persons, who did, with open Force and Violence, seize the Arms of the City Guard, possess themselves of the City Gates, and, by setting fire to and breaking open the Door of the *Talbooth* of the said City, did unlawfully and audaciously rescue and set at large several Criminals therein confined: And whereas Captain *John Porteous*, then a Prisoner there under Sentence of Death, but graciously reprieved by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, as Guardian of the Realm, was by the said Rioters in a cruel Manner dragged from the said Prison, and most barbarously hanged by the Neck, and murdered, in manifest Violation of the publick Peace, in Defiance and Subversion of legal Government, in high Contempt of our sovereign Lord the King and his Laws, and to the most presumptuous and unparallel'd Obstruction of the Royal Mercy: (See Vol. V. p. 510.) And whereas

for some Time before the committing of the said Murder and Riot, it was commonly reported in the said City of *Edinburgh*, that some such atrocious Fact would be attempted, which, by proper Care in the Magistrates, Citizens, and Inhabitants of the said City, might have been prevented; notwithstanding which, *Alexander Wilson*, Esquire, then and now Provost of the said City, then actually resident in the said City, and fully apprized of the said wicked Design, did not take any Precautions to prevent the said Murder and Riot, nor use the proper or necessary Means to suppress the same, or to preserve the Peace of the said City; or, after the Perpetration of the said Fact, to discover, apprehend, or secure the Authors, Actors, or Abettors thereof, in manifest Violation of the Trust and Duty of his Office of chief Magistrate of the said City; nor were any Means or Endeavours used by the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City, to prevent or suppress the said notorious Riot, or to hinder the said inhuman and barbarous Murder, or to discover the Persons concerned therein, in order to bring them to Justice: Now, in order to express the highest Detestation and Abhorrence of the said Murder and Riot, and to the End that the said enormous Misbehaviours and Neglects of Duty, herein before-mentioned, may not go unpunished, and that other Persons may not presume, thro' Hopes of Impunity, to be guilty of the like for the future; Be it enacted, &c.

FRIDAY, 24.

Was held at *Guildhall* a Court of Hustings, when *Henry Benyon* and *Thomas Russell*, Esqrs; were chosen Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing.

His Majesty was pleas'd to promise his most gracious Pardon to any of the Accomplices of *Richard Turpin*, who shall discover him, so that he may be apprehended and convicted of the Murder, or any of the Robberies he has committed: As likewise a Reward of 200*l.* to any Person or Persons who shall discover the said Criminal, so that he may be apprehended and convicted as aforesaid, over and above all other Rewards to which they may be entitled.

SATURDAY, 25.

The *Venetian* Resident set out for *Dover*, on his Way to *Calais*, he having receiv'd Notice to leave the Town in 3 Days, and the Kingdom in 8, for the Insult offered to his Majesty's Crown and Dignity by the Doge and Senate of *Venice*, in the great Honours shewn the Pretender's Son.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

The seven following Malefactors, condemn'd the two last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Richard Harper*, for House-breaking; *Henry Boswarway* and *James Kelly* for Murder; *Edward Sampson*,

*Sampson* for a Street-Robbery, *Charles Rogers* for a Robbery on the Highway, *John Symonds* for sending a threatening Letter; and *Anne Mudd* for the Murder of her Husband, who was burnt. *Ady, Morton, Smith,* and *Felton* were order'd for Transportation. (See p. 220, 333.)

## MARRIAGES.

**P***PETER Delmé*, Esq; Member for *Ludgerſhall, Wilts*, to the Daughter of Sir *John Shaw* of *Eltham, Kent*.

*Lady Anne Berkeley*, Daughter of the Lord *Berkeley*, of *Stratton*, to Mr. *Cox* of *Burlington Gardens*.

Hon. *John Talbot*, Esq; Member for *Brecon*, to the second Daughter of Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart.

*Richard Hollings*, Esq; Solicitor General to the Prince of *Wales*, to a Daughter of the Lord Chief Justice *Wilkes*.

*Thomas White* of *Ipswich*, Esq; to the only Daughter and sole Heiress of *Peter Annesley*, Esq;

*David Slingsby*, Esq; to the only Daughter of *Christopher Jackson*, of *Bond street*, Esq;

*Samuel Ingoldsby*, Esq; to Miss *Fane* of *Middlesex*.

Capt. *Elliot*, of General *Churchill's* Dragoons, to the eldest Daughter of the Earl of *Grantbam*.

Col. *Douglas*, to the Lady Dowager *Irwin*.

Mr. *Tempest*, second Son of Sir *George Tempest* of *York*, Bart. to the Hon. Miss *Clifton*, Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Molynaux*.

*Simon Wilson*, Esq; to Miss *Bayles*.

*William Hunt*, Esq; a Governor of the Bank, to the Relict of Deputy *Cooke*.

*Samuel Waller* of *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; to Miss *Mary Ebinson* of *Nottingham*.

## DEATHS.

**S***OME* Time last Month, at *Compton* in the *Vale of White Horse, Berks*, Mrs. *Richards*, Relict of *Edward Richards*, Esq; and Daughter of Sir *Edmund Warnford*, of *Sewington* in *Wilts*, Knt. She has left an only Daughter with an Estate of about 4000*l.* per Annum.

*Lady Buckworth*, Mother of Sir *John Buckworth*, Bart.

Capt. *Stuart*, Commander of an independent Company.

*Henry Vere Grabam*, Esq; at *Halbrooke-Hall, Suffolk*.

*Daniel Shaw*, Esq; at *Battersea*.

*George Hudson*, Esq; an eminent *Lisbon* Merchant.

In *Scotland*, the Right Hon. *Thomas Earl* of *Dondonald*.

Rev. Mr. *Sandy*, Fellow of *Clare-hall, Cambridge*.

At *Hammersmith*, Rev. Mr. *Billing*.

*Joseph Curtis* of *Dorsetshire*, Esq;

At *Epsom*, *John Pierce*, Esq;

The Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. *Charles Cecil*, Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, who

held in Commendam the rich Living of *Hatfield, Hertfordshire*.

*Daniel Wilkes* of *Oxon*, Esq;

Sir *Nathaniel Teneb*, Bart. Son of the late Sir *Fisher Teneb*, Bart.

At *Holyport, Berks*, *Stephen Moore*, Esq;

*George Shouls* of *Sbington Mallet, Somersetshire*, Esq;

Hon. Mr. *Verney*, eldest Son of the Lord Viscount *Fermanagh*.

At her Seat at *Frogmore* near *Windsor*, in the 106th Year of her Age, her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of *Northumberland*.

At *East-Sheen, Surrey*, *Daniel Simpson*, Esq;

At *Chelmsford*, *Simon Whitworth*, Esq;

*Jonathan Edwards* of *Wilts*, Esq;

Rev. Mr. *Kay*, Lecturer of *St. Austin* and *St. Faith*, near *St. Paul's*.

At his House in *Old-Bond-Street*, *John Bing*, Esq;

Rev. Dr. *Wilmot*, Master of *King's College, Cambridge*, and Rector of *Milton*, near that Town.

At his Seat at *Beckingham, Kent*, *Samuel Pugh*, Esq;

At his Seat near *Barking, Essex*, Sir *Orlando Humpbrys*, Bart.

At *Bath*, Sir *John Fernegan*, Bart.

At *Lincoln*, the Countess of *Deloraine*.

At *Reading*, on his Way to the Bath, *Thomas Reed* of *Essex*, Esq;

The Countess Dowager of *Oxford*, aged 101.

*John Hedges*, Esq; Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Prince, and Member of Parliament, for *Fowey, Cornwall*.

*Alexander Lutterell*, Esq; Member of Parliament, for *Minehead*, in *Somersetshire*.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M***R. Motte* presented to the Living of *St. Mary* at *Newington*, void by the Death of the late Dr. *Hough*.

Mr. *John Herring* appointed Apparitor-General of the Diocese of *London*.

Dr. *Aldridge*, Minister of *Henley upon Thames*, appointed Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Mr. *Benjamin Taylor* presented to the Rectory of *Theberton, Suffolk*.

Mr. *John Griffith* to the Vicarage of *East Tilbury, Essex*.

Dr. *Herring* promoted to the See of *Bangor*, vacant by the Death of the late Right Rev. Dr. *Cecil*.

Dr. *Pearce* of *St. Martin's* in the Fields, succeeds his Lordship as Dean of *Rockester*.

Mr. *Thomas Wilson*, Son of the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*, made Chaplain in ordinary to the King.

Mr. *Coleman* presented to the Rectory of *Badsworth, Yorkshire*.

Mr. *Wilkinson*, Chaplain of the *Savoy*, appointed domestic Chaplain to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

Mr. *James Witherstone*, presented to the Vicarage of *Staines, Middlesex*, Mr.



Mr. *John Cockesey*, presented to the Rectory of *St. George, Southwark*.

Mr. *Tipping*, chosen Lecturer of the united Parishes of *St. Austin* and *St. Fairb*, by *St. Paul's*, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. *Kay*, deceased.

Mr. *John Ryder*, presented to the Rectory of *Brincblow, Warwickshire*.

Mr. *William Cbeyne* to the Vicarage of *Weston, Somersetshire*.

Mr. *Edward Lawrence* to the Rectory of *Gayton, Lincolnshire*.

Mr. *Cromer* to the Rectory of *Wymondham*, and also to that of *Atwell, Norfolk*.

Mr. *Hugh Parnel* to the Rectory of *Kelshall, Hertfordshire*.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**W**ILLIAM *Popple*, Esq; appointed Solicitor and Clerk of the Reports to the Board of Trade.

*William Duckett*, Esq; made Captain and Col. of the 2d Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, in the Room of the late Brig. Gen. *Berkely*.

Capt. *Ingoldby* appointed Colonel-Commandant in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, instead of Col. *Merrick*, preferred.

Capt. Lieutenant *Sewan* appointed Colonel of a Company in the said Regiment, in the Room of Major *Fuller*, who has resigned.

Brig. Gen. *Anstruther* appointed Governor of *Minorca*, in the Room of the late General *Kane*.

Col. *John Pitt*, Aid de Camp to his Majesty, appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, lately commanded by the said General *Kane*.

Sir *William Lee* made Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench.

Sir *William Chapple*, Member of Parliament for *Dorchester*, made a Puisne Judge of the same Court, in his Room.

His Grace the Duke of *Richmond* elected an elder Brother of the *Trinity House*.

Sir *John Norris* elected Master of the same, in the Room of Sir *Charles Wager*, who desired to be excused.

Lord *Delaware* appointed Governor of *New York*.

Earl of *Fitzwalter* made Treasurer of the Household, in room of Lord *Delaware*. And

Lord *Monson* made first Commissioner of Trade in his Lordship's room.

Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, made Governor of *Barbadoes*, in the room of the late *Ld. Howe*.

*James Oglethorpe*, Esq; appointed General in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*.

*Robert Herbert*, Esq; made a Commissioner of Trade, in the room of Sir *Orl. Bridgman*.

*Thomas Herbert*, Esq; succeeds his said Brother, as a Commissioner of the Revenue in *Ireland*.

Lord Viscount *Boyne* made a Commissioner

of the same Revenue. As also *Wm. Glamville*, Esq;

*Giles Earle*, Esq; appointed a Commissioner of the Treasury, in the room of Sir *George Oxenden*, Bart.

*Charles Frewin*, Esq; is appointed Secretary to the Lunatics, under the Lord Chancellor.

The following Gentlemen are nominated to vacant Regiments; viz.

Col. *Howard*, Col. *Handaside*, Col. *Bland*, Col. *Cockburn*, Col. *Irvine*, Col. *St. George*, Col. *Onslow*, and Col. *Blakeny*.

The Earl of *Berkley*, presented to a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards.

Earl of *Tankerville*, made a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber. And

*Ralph Jennison*, Esq; Master of the Buck Hounds in the Earl's room.

*Richard Arundell*, Esq; appointed Master-Worker of his Majesty's Mints, in the room of *John Conduit*, Esq; deceased. And

*Henry Fox*, Esq; Surveyor General of the Works in Mr. *Arundell's* room.

*Thomas Ripley*, Esq; also succeeds Mr. *Arundell* as Keeper of his Majesty's private Roads, Gates, and Bridges, &c.

*James Brudenell*, Esq; appointed Gentleman of the Horse to the King, in the room of the late Brigadier General *Berkely*.

*Charles Fielding*, Esq; and Colonel *John Mordaunt*, made Equerries to his Majesty, in the room of the said Brigadier General *Berkely* and *Philip Loyd*, Esq; both deceased.

*Henry Arthur Herbert*, Esq; made Treasurer to his Royal Highness, in room of the late Mr. *Hedges*.

*Martin Bladen*, *John Drummond*, and *Samuel Tuffnel*, Esqrs. nominated Commissioners to settle a new Tariff at *Antwerp*. And *James Cope*, Esq; made their Secretary.

*Duncan Forbes*, Esq; succeeds the late Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, as Resident of the Sessions in *Scotland*. And

*James Erskine*, Esq; succeeds Mr. *Forbes* as Lord Advocate of *Scotland*.

*Robert Dundas*, Esq; Member for *Edinburgh* made a Lord of the Sessions in *Scotland*.

His Grace the Duke of *Montague* made Colonel of the first Troop of Horse Guards, on the Resignation of the Earl of *Westmoreland*.

The Earl of *Effingham* succeeds the late Brigadier *Berkely*, as Colonel of a Troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards.

Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, and Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, chosen Governors of the Charter-House, in the Room of Lord Chancellor *Talbot*, and Lord Chief Justice *Reeves*, deceased.

Countess of *Tankerville* made one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of the Duchess of *Dorset*, who has resigned.

## New Members chosen.

*Peregrine Poulet*, Esq; for *Bosfiny*, Cornwall, in the room of *Townshend Andrews*, Esq; deceased.

*Lee Dummer*, Esq; for the Town of *Southampton*, in the room of *John Conduit*, Esq; deceased.

*Bainton Rolt*, Esq; for *Chippenham*, in the room of *Rogers Holland*, Esq; made one of the *Witch Judges*.

## Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

*JOHN Berry*, of *King's-Lynn*, Norfolk, Vintner and Chapman.

*Wm. Couley*, of *Grace-Church-street*, Distiller.

*Thomas Lovat*, of *Newcastle*, Staffordshire, Grocer.

*Robert Bell*, late of *Great Broughton* in the County of *York*, Weaver.

*Jonathan Bridge*, of *Stock-port*, Cheshire, Mercer.

*John Duke*, of *Bloomsbury*, Middlesex, Carpenter.

*William Ruffel*, of *Newbury*, Berks, Baker.

*William Compton*, of *Clare-street*, Westminster, Victualler.

*William Shorter*, of *Durham-yard* in the Strand, Lighterman and Chapman.

*John Earle*, of *Liverpool*, Lancashire, Merchant.  
*Daniel Cowper the Younger*, of *Leaden-ball street*, London, Upholder.

*John Clayton*, of *London*, Goldsmith.

*Rich. Brown*, of *Norwich*, Worsted Weaver.

*Henry Mason*, late of *Drury-lane*, Distiller.

*Thomas Wnaight*, of *Brookland*, Grocer and Chapman.

*William Garter*, late of *New-Bond-street*, Middlesex, Linen-draper.

*Breninck Vanderbeck*, late of *London*, Diamond-cutter and Chapman.

*John Rankin*, of *Epping*, Essex, Tanner.

*William Wincheester*, of the Parish of *St. Ann*, Westminster, Glasier and Chapman.

*Richard Young*, of *Tbetsford*, Norfolk, Grocer and Tallow-Chandler.

*Mary Johnson*, of *Southwark*, Widow, Milliner, and Chapwoman.

*Rice Griffith*, of the Parish of *St. Clement Danes*, Middlesex, Mercer and Chapman.

*Henry Oland*, of *Old Betblehem*, Woolcomber and Victualler.

*Alexander Graves*, of *Little Swan-Alley*, in *St. John-street*, Butcher.

*William Crosley*, of *Lyme*, in the County of *Dorset*, Mercer and Chapman.

*William Gilbert* of *Andover* in the County of *Southampton*, Maltster.

## Prices of Stocks, &amp;c. towards the End of the Month.

## S T O C K S.

*S. Sea* 103  $\frac{1}{2}$

—*Bonds* 4 5 a 5

—*Annu.* 111  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{8}$

*Bank* 147  $\frac{1}{4}$  a  $\frac{1}{8}$

—*Circ.* 3 2 6 a 5

*Mil. Bank* 121

*India* 181  $\frac{1}{4}$  a 2 a  $\frac{1}{4}$

—*Bonds* 7 1 6 19 7

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

*Amst.* 34 10

*D. Sight* 34 8

*Rotter.* 35

*Hamb.* 33 10

*P. Sight* 32  $\frac{1}{16}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$

*Bourdx.* 32  $\frac{1}{8}$

*Cadiz* 39  $\frac{1}{4}$

*Madrid* 39  $\frac{1}{4}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

*Wheat* 31 35

*Rye* 13 18

*Barley* 14 17

*H. Beans* 20 22

*P. Malt* 20 22

*Afric.* 14

*Royal Aff.* 112  $\frac{1}{4}$

*Lon. disto* 14  $\frac{7}{8}$

3 per *C. An.* 106  $\frac{1}{4}$  a 7

*Eng. Copper*

*Salt Tallies* 1 a 4  $\frac{1}{2}$

*Emp. Loan* 117  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$

*Equiv.* 114

*Bilboa*

*Leghorn* 49  $\frac{7}{8}$  a  $\frac{3}{4}$

*Genoa* 52  $\frac{7}{8}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$

*Venice* 49  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{8}$

*Lisb.* 5s 6d a  $\frac{1}{8}$

*Oport.* 5s 5d  $\frac{1}{8}$

*Antw.* 35

*Dublin* 10  $\frac{1}{8}$

*Oates* 11 14

*Tares* 22 24

*Pease* 20 24

*H. Pease* 16 17

*B. Malt* 16 19

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 24 to June 21.

Christned { Males 614 } 1210  
                  { Females 596 }

Buried { Males 902 } 1882  
                  { Females 980 }

Died under 2 Years old 700

Between 2 and 5 209

5 10 63

10 20 67

20 30 153

30 40 172

40 50 176

50 60 126

60 70 105

70 80 67

80 90 35

90 and upwards 9

1882

Hay 46 to 50s. a Load.

THE



THE Chevalier's eldest Son, has lately made a Progress through *Italy*, incognito, under the Name of the Count of *Albany*, accompanied by his Governor, and several other Attendants. In this Progress he passed thro' *Parma*, *Bologna*, *Ancona*, *Genoa*, *Milan*, and *Venice*; at all which Places he met with a courteous Reception, but all in a private Manner; and at the last mentioned Place, he met with the Duke and Dutches of *Bavaria*, who are likewise travelling incognito, under the Pretence of going to pay their Devotions at the famous Church of *Loretto*; tho' 'tis probable his electoral Highness's spiritual Views may have some Mixture of the Temporal; for we may remember the famous Alliance between the Emperor, *Bavaria*, and *Savoy*, in the Year 1689, was concluded at *Venice*, when the late Duke of *Bavaria*, and the late Duke of *Savoy* met there, both under pretence of seeing the Diversions of the Carnival.

The Queen of *Spain* has not yet laid aside her Views of getting *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, for her second Son *Don Philip*, but what those Views are, we are at a Loss to determine; for some little Time since, we were told she was in a Treaty for making a Sort of Purchase of them from the Emperor and the Duke of *Lorain*; but if our late Advices be true, her Views are not of such a peaceable Nature; for we are now told that a great Armament is fitting out at *Barcelona*, designed for *Tuscany*; and what is most extraordinary, that it is to be joined by a strong Squadron, with Troops on board from *Great Britain*; so that before the End of next *August* we shall see a great Change in the present System of the Affairs of *Europe*. To this if we add our last Advices from *Italy*, That a Body of 600 *French* are arrived at *Fenesnelles*, on the Frontiers of *Savoy*, which is to be followed by another Body much more considerable: That the King of *Sardinia* is assembling his Troops; and that the Emperor has countermanded the March of some Regiments from *Italy* to *Hungary*, we must conclude that the Affairs of *Europe* seem at present to be in a very mysterious Sort of Situation.

On the 2d of this Month, M. *Chauvelin*, late Keeper of the Seals in *France*, received his most Christian Majesty's Letter de Cachet, by which his Majesty banished him to *Bourges* in *Berry*, and ordered him to set out for that Place in four Days at furthest. The Cause of this Banishment is said to be thus. That fallen Minister, 'tis said, had set the House of *Conde* to work, to prevail upon the King to go a Hunting and dine at *St. Maur*, when it was designed that M. *Chauvelin* should meet his Majesty upon the Road, and throw himself upon his Knees, to beg Pardon

for all the Offences he had committed; and then to take an Opportunity to present a private Memorial, which he had ready drawn up, and by which he hoped to reconcile himself so to his Majesty, as to procure his being replaced in his former Post: But this Intrigue was discovered by the Vigilance of the Duke de *Villeroy*; upon which the Cardinal went presently to the King and got him to sign the Order for his Banishment to *Bourges*, not without Difficulty; for it is said that when the Cardinal first presented it, his Majesty said, *Chauvelin* was well enough where he was; but upon being pressed, he could not refuse his Eminence's Demands: Nay, 'tis even said that when *Chauvelin* arrives at *Bourges*, he will there meet with another Order for confining him to the Castle of *Pierre Encise* near *Lyons*; from whence we may see how unlucky it is to be the Servant or Subject of a King who observes not the ancient Maxim, *Audi alteram Partem*.

On the 12th of this Month, N. S. the States of *Courland* unanimously elected for their Duke the Count de *Biron*, Great Chamberlain to the *Czarina* of *Muscovy*; from whence we may judge who had the greatest Influence in this Election; and the Unanimity of the States upon this Occasion was certainly very much owing to a Body of 4000 *Muscovite* Troops, who had a little before entered that Dutchy, purely to support the Freedom of that Election; for there is no one Thing can be thought so effectual against Faction and Division at Elections of all Kinds as a good Body of regular Troops, under the Command of any one of the Candidates.

The Emperor having appointed the Duke of *Lorain* Generalissimo of his Army in *Hungary*, that Prince, accompanied by his Brother Prince *Charles*, set out on the 10th Instant, N. S. for *Hungary*; but no Declaration of War has as yet been made by the Emperor against the *Turks*, nor has the *Muscovite* Army as yet entered upon Action; from whence it may be presumed that the Affairs of *Europe* are not in such a settled Condition as were to be wished; for it is not to be supposed that either the Imperialists or *Muscovites* would trifle away so great a Part of the Campaign, in Expectation of a Treaty of Peace, if they were assured of having no Enemy to deal with but the *Ottoman*.

The Dean and Chapter of *Delmont* having chosen Baron *John Baptist de Reynach* Bishop of *Basle*, that Gentleman desired a few Days to consider if he should accept of the Dignity offered, and has since absolutely refused to accept; an Instance of Self-Denial the like of which has not been for some Time past heard of in *Europe*.

The

## ARCHITECTURE.

1. **A** New Method of Delineating all the Parts of the different Orders of Architecture. By *Thomas Malia*, Gent. Printed for *F. Gyles*, folio, price 12s.

2. The Gentleman and Builder's Repository; or Architecture display'd. By *E. Hoppus*. Printed for *J. Hodges*, 4to, price 10s.

## ANATOMY, NATURAL HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY and PHYSICK.

3. Anatomy epitomiz'd and illustrated, in seventeen large Folio Copper Plates Printed for *J. Noon*, 8vo, price 6s.

4. A Natural History of English Song-Birds, &c. With Figures by *Mr. Albin*, neatly engraven on Copper. Printed for Mess. *Bettesworth, Hitch and Birt*, price 2s. 6d.

5. A New Treatise of Fluxions. By *J. Smith*, A. M. Sold by *G. Strahan*, price 2s.

6. Medical Essays and Observations, Vol. IV. Printed for Mess. *Innys and Manby*, 8vo, price 5s. 6d.

\* 7. A Mechanical Account of the Non-naturals. By *J. Wainewright*, M. D. The 5th Edit. Printed for *J. Clarke*, 8vo, pr. 6s.

## LAW and POLITICKS.

8. A general Abridgment of the Common Law. By *Knightsley D'Anvers*, Esq; Vol. 3. Sold by *T. Waller*, folio, price 17s.

\* 9. The Practising Attorney; or, Lawyer's Office, comprehending the Business of an Attorney in all its Branches. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Printed for Mess. *Bettesworth and Hitch, T. Longman, T. Worrall, F. Cogan*, and Mess. *Ward and Chandler*, 8vo, price 11s.

\* 10. Every Man his own Lawyer. The second Edition. Printed for *J. Hazard, S. Birt*, and *C. Corbet*, 8vo, price 5s.

\* 11. The Gentleman's Law. By *G. Jacob*, Gent. The second Edition. Printed for *T. Waller*, 8vo, price 5s.

12. A Report, with an Appendix, from the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petitions of the Church-Wardens, &c. of *St. Giles in the Fields*, &c. were refer'd. Printed for *J. Pemberton, T. Cox*, and *C. Batburst*, price 3s. 6d.

13. The City-Charters of *Bristol*. Sold by Mess. *Knapton*, price 9s. 6d.

14. The Craftsman; being seven additional Volumes. Printed for *R. Franklin*, price 12. 1s.

15. The Pseudo-Patriots in their true Colours. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

16. Clergy's Plea. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1s.

17. A Letter upon the Motion to address his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* per Ann. on the P. of *Wales*. Printed by *H. Haines*, pr. 1s.

18. Dr. *Codex* no Christian. Printed for *W. Lloyd*, price 6d.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The sacred and prophane History of the World. By *Samuel Sbuckford*, M. A. Vol. 3. Printed for Mess. *Tonson* and *H. Knaplock*, 8vo, price 5s. 6d.

N. B. The rest of the Books in our next.

20. Letters of *Mr. Pope*. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6s.

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